The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,698. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAYLLAR—On Tuesday, the 26th instant, the wife of Thos. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CLARTON—At No. 8, Elliot's Road, on the 16th January, Mrs. Howard Clarton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LECORRE—BARBER—At St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, on the 11th January, by the Revd. M. Cornelius, Mr. Eugene Augustus Lecorre, to Miss Elizabeth Perrine Barber.

FINLAYSON—THOMSON—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 14th January, by the Revd. J. C. Hardman, Alexander V. Finlayson, Esq., to Mary Cameron, daughter of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Birkenhead.

WOODRUFF—COLEBROOKE—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 12th January, by the Revd. J. C. Herdman, Harrison Woodruff, Esq., to Eliza Emma Colebrooke, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

PROSSER—At Sea, on the 29th December, between Aden and Galle, on boad the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, on her outward passage from Suez, Frederick Prosser, many years resident in Calcutta, and late of Cardiff, Wales.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—January 19th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. James Mitchell, M.R.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DRAPER—PIELLOW—January 20th, at Madras, Mr. William Draper, to Frances Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. John Piellow.

SHIPPING.

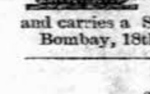
FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, Charles Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to
Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To sail about 1st March.)



THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain Culliton on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. Lemon," Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

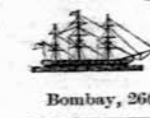
FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

To sail early in February.

THE first Class Ship "PRINCESS SOMAWATTY," Parker, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 26th January 1864.

FOR CHARTER TO RANGOON FOR A CARGO OF TIMBER.



THE fine good Ship WILLIAM STEVENSON, R. J. Borden, Commander. For particulars apply to BHOYJEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co., near the Market, outside the Fort.

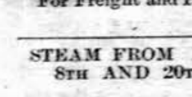
FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. Wooley, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

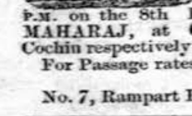
(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.
For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.
FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 4 P.M.
TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JOHNSTON CA[illegible]STLE will leave Bombay at 3 P.M.
Fo[illegible] information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply [illegible] the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Ra[illegible]mpart Row, 26th January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th i[illegible]nstant, precisely at 10 A.M. [illegible]ngers will not go on board without a shipping order from th[illegible] office.
It is requested that Pass[illegible]
For Freight or Passage, ap[illegible]ply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Live[illegible]rpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to [illegible]ake delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any bo[illegible] [illegible]ts the Captain may be able to secure without further notice [illegible]at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. N[illegible]ICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GO[illegible]ODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. Bruce, Master, from Lon[illegible]don, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, with[illegible]out delay, failing which the same will be landed at their [illegible] expense and risk. Captain Bruce will not be responsible f[illegible]or the condition of any packages after it once leaves the S[illegible]hip's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain C. W. LicGuire will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 14th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain Ormsby, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9502	1 Case.
J T } F D }	18	1 „
J M F	1/12	12 „
S C & Co.	...	7 „
S F	1/8	8 „
T H	9/12	4 „

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby,
Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—TUTICORIN.—An Agency of this Bank has been this day established at Tuticorin for the transaction of Exchange and Deposit Business.
By the order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN PARSONS, Agent.
Tuticorin, 1st January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous advertisements, notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of a portion of the Land belonging to Government in the vicinity of the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad, will positively take place at the Collector's Office, at 11 o'clock noon, of the 2nd day of February next.
2nd. A plan of the Ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale and any further particulars may be learnt.
J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.
Ahmedabad, 19th January 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 1st February 1864, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months ending 31st December 1863.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of Dadabhoy Rustomjee & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.
Bombay, 13th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John George Volkart, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, James Charles Johnston, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA

Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting this day, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 4th day of February 1864 after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.
By order of the Bord,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1864.

TENDER FOR COAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of one thousand (1000) Tons of good Steam Coal.
The sample of the Coal tendered should accompany it.
The rate tendered at should include all charges of delivery, including weighment and storage at the Mint.
It is to be understood that the party whose Tender may be accepted will be paid the amount of his Bill after audit of such Bill by the Civil Pay Master.
J. A. BALLARD, Lieut. Col., Min t Master.
Bombay Mint, 21st January 1864.

TENDERS are hereby invited for certain Work connected with the Building about to be erected at the Victoria Bunder for the Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited.) Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, in the premises of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., on and after the 25th instant. No Tender will be received after 5 P.M. on the 3rd of February.
SCOTT and McLELLAND.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to :—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—An OFFICE in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.
For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛ and 2¼.
Bi[illegible]lliard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bag[illegible]atelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and mall size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE ex *St. Hilda*, 50 Cases Charles Lacoste's Old Champagne Cognac, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	„ 40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	„ 42	do.
Sherry Misc's Blue Seal	„ 22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	„ 26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	„ 30	do.
Brandy, Martell's	„ 28	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.
10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—
Champague, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	„
Do. do. Brown	32	„

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..........Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cumliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK......} MOSELLE......} ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY......	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

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Bombay, Fort, 21st January 1864.

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Colored Chintz Organdi.
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White Grenadine Burnouses.
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Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 1st proximo, for the conveyance of 50,000 Tons of Metal, more or less, from different quarries about the island to the sites of several Depots in the Town. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th January 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Jeddo*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CARWAR MAIL.

The Mails for CARWAR, per Steamer *Lady Falkland*, will be closed to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

CALENDAR—January—February, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday	1st 5h. 9m.	A.M.
New Moon, Sunday...	7th 11h. 1m.	P.M.
First Qr., Sunday...	14th 6h. 16m.	P.M.
Full Moon, Monday...	22nd 9h. 52m.	P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Wed.	27	Saturn rises at10.48	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	25th January 1864. 8h. 2m. 49.8s.
Thur.	28	Saturn sets at 10.36	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	
Fri.	29	Mercury sets at5.45	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8	
Sat.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles 1.	6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45	
Sun.	31	Sexagesima Sunday	6 36	5 51	3 7	3 30	
Mon.	1	Daybreak at 5.19.	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25	
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	6 35	5 52	5 4	5 46	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 3	Kurrachee	Jan. 22
Agra	Jan. 19	Lahore	Jan. 16
Allahabad	Jan. 13	London	Dec. 18
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Dec. 3	Madras	Jan. 21
Bangalore	Jan. 22	Malta	Dec. 10
Calcutta	Jan. 18	Meerut	Jan. 19
Cape	Dec. 5	Oudh	Jan. 16
Ceylon	Jan. 16	Punjaub	Dec. 23
Cochin	Jan. 16	Penang	Jan. 10
Delhi	Jan. 16	Rangoon	Dec. 6
France	Dec. 7	Suez	Dec. 28
Hongkong	Nov. 15	Singapore	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

The Great Back Bay Job is now it seems, in Napoleonic phrase, an accomplished fact. Let us, in the first place, offer our congratulations to the Governor, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, and the promoters—the Hon. Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier—of this philanthropic scheme for reclaiming from the sea land which is now quite useless, on the extraordinary success which has attended their secret conspiracy to benefit the public against the will of that many-headed monster, which somehow or other can never be brought to understand who are its best friends. Since six months ago, when the job was first projected, the chances certainly were that it would come to nothing. For, although it was known that Bombay was still very far from being blessed with a representative Government, men believed that Sir Bartle Frere was too well persuaded of the advantages of conforming to the spirit of the day to give his sanction to anything that partook of the character of a monopoly; and they believed also that such a man as Mr. Michael Scott, who had been preferred above all other merchants in Bombay to a seat in the Legislative Council, would be most careful to avoid giving even a shadow of excuse for the suspicion that his public virtue was not superior to his private interests. So, while Bombay waited and hoped, those who had organized the plot worked quietly and steadily to gain their end, with the result already announced. Now, we have no intention of re-echoing all the hard and bitter things which are said of the too facile Government that has made itself a party to this plot: nor do we suppose that the memorable passage in Sir William Mansfield's speech on the Time Bargain Bill, in which the Commander-in-Chief asked who even amongst the Councillors and Secretaries and other high officials by whom he was surrounded could resist the seductive influences of the Siren of speculation, was anything more than a mere rhetorical flourish. But, in behalf of the tax-paying public of Bombay, we feel justified in asking the Government what are the terms on which they have sold Back Bay to the Hon. Mr. Scott and his friends, and what the reasons which induced them to close the bargain so secretly. Sir Charles Wood has ordered that not a foot of waste land shall be sold in India unless it has been previously put up to public auction. Does this rule not apply to Bombay; and does it lie within the caprice of the Government to give away land the proceeds of which ought to be sufficient to render possible the abolition of municipal taxes? We "want to know" why the Government, with strange inconsistency, refuses to sell any ground on the Esplanade to the Hotel Company till the conditions of sale have been advertized and tenders invited from speculators in all parts of the world, while the Hon. Mr. Scott and his friends can get the whole of Back Bay on their own terms without danger of competition? Why this show of publicity and impartiality in one case, and this hole-and-corner way of doing business in the other? The Government cannot be unaware of the unfortunate results of its previous attempts to make bargains with private firms. It must know that, in the daily share list

Elphinstone Land and Press Shares, originally worth Rs. 11,250, are now quoted at Rs. 34,500; and

Victoria Land and Press shares, originally worth Rs. 4,000, are quoted at Rs. 26,500.

The former Company (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s) has paid a dividend of Rs. 250 a share; the latter (Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.'s) has never paid a dividend at all—yet the shares stand at more than 500 per cent. premium! Could any more forcible proof be offered of the folly of the Bombay Government in thus throwing away its most valuable property? Yet, in face of these facts, which are palpable to every man in Bombay, our Government now places Back Bay in the hands of the same gentlemen (for they all belong to one clique) who have already the monopoly of nearly the whole foreshore of the Harbour, and who, it was lately rumoured, are manœuvring to get the Dockyard also into their possession. If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, it will soon be impossible for a merchant to land or ship goods in Bombay without permission of the head partners in the European firms of Ritchie Steuart & Co., Nicol & Co., and Grey & Co., and of Messrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier and Premchund Roychund.

With regard to Mr. Scott,—for we set aside the other gentlemen associated with him as promoters of the Back Bay Job, they being private individuals who have a right to use any means of making their fortune that are not dishonest,—the public will certainly require from him also an explanation of the part he has taken in this scandalous transaction. Although he was nominated by Government, instead of being elected by his fellow-townsmen, to a seat in the Legislative Council, Mr. Scott is to this extent our representative, that upon his character as a public man depends the opinion which distant communities will form of us and the chance of some bolder step being taken towards giving us powers of self-government. Well, to put the case as mildly as possible, let us ask what would be thought in England of a man who, having been elected a Member of Parliament for any Borough, returned to his constituents after sitting for a year in the House of Commons, and announced to them that a private joint stock company of which he was the chief promoter had obtained permission from Government to reclaim all the waste land in the place and build all the quays—for the benefit, not of the public, but of himself and his fellow shareholders? Without circumlocution, this is what Mr. Scott has done in Bombay. It was bad enough that he should waste his time as a legislator over Cotton Frauds Acts and Time Bargain Bills, which were designed for the protection of the trade in which he is himself engaged. But that he should also have abused the influence his position gave him to make secret bargains with Government for the purchase of land which is in reality the property of his fellow-citizens shows his utter unfitness for the office of a Legislative Councillor in this Presidency. Mr. Scott is, we hear, at present out of town, and the public will of course suspend its judgement till he returns; but, when he does return, he will require to clear himself of suspicions which *primâ facie* seem to be only too well founded.

We are unfeignedly grateful to learn, on the undoubtedly good authority of Tom Cringle, that we deserve credit for our late exposure of the system of pasturage pursued by Indian graziers; and we are naturally unwilling to disclaim to any extent the credit gratuitously awarded to us in the columns of a contemporary, by no means blinded by an over-anxiety to discover our merits. But whether the stomachs of Bombay, perforce carrying on their peptic or dyspeptic operations on the remains of the very animals, which, when in the flesh, were so hideously eclectic in the extremely abhorrent nature of their food, will be grateful to us, amid the qualms caused by our performance of our unsavoury duty, is another question. We have it on high authority that "all flesh is grass." We shall therefore call upon all delicate systems who have been unconsciously practising the virtues of that kind of vegetarianism which is founded upon our quoted proverb, if their carnivorous tendencies are disgusted into an experiment of the insipid delights of a real vegetarian diet. In giving a wide publicity to the existence of the evil we have done our duty: we can do no more than point to it. The remedy lies in the hands of the unhappy consumers,—the cow and sheep eaters,—all of us who daily fatten on the unpalatable carcasses of these unwholesome followers of perverted taste and degraded appetites. Government can, we know, by experience and observation, help us but little. Of small avail indeed would it be to level legislative enactments against the unnatural palates of sheep or oxen; impounding their persons or incarcerating those of their owners would scarcely prevent their sighing after and returning to their own particular pattern of the flesh pots of Egypt upon the first convenient opportunity. Moses (if Dr. Colenso has done with him, and will lend him to us for the innocent purposes of an illustration) denounced piggy, on objections doubtless very similar to those we urge against the horned heads and woolly flocks of India; he was in a position to enforce Hebrew abstinence from the luxuries of ham, and liver and bacon; and the Father of pork indulged his typical nastiness in dishonourable obscurity. Our Government could scarcely out-Moses Moses, forbid the sirloin or the saddle, and leave Bombay to starvation. Besides, legislation upon a kindred subject proved in England a very dead letter.

Who does not recall with a shudder the stomachic agitation consequent upon the matutinal publication of the repulsive evidence taken before the House of Commons' Committee upon Mr. Scholefield's Adulteration of Food Bill? Month after month there sat that imperturbable member, listening unmoved to the poisonous revelations respecting his habitual food, which, percolating through the morning press into every breakfast room in the kingdom, made dire havoc with the public digestion. There sat, too, day after day, omniscient Dr. Hassall, with his dreadful analytical statistics, the results of his scientific peeps and pryings into all the pots and pans of the nation, crammed to his learned eyebrows with the fearful secrets of purveyance. We read how that we were lucky indeed, if our bread, the very bread we had between our molars, were nothing worse than plaster of Paris, with, say, an agreeable admixture of alum, bone dust, and potatoes: it might have indeed probably had arsenic or copperas in it. The householder felt that he might just as well have been supping with Lucrezia Borgia, as breakfasting in the bosom of his adoring and virtuous family. His rolls, his cherished hot rolls, were mixed by dirty perspiring men with nasty rites and filthy bakery observances. The milk, smiling so innocently in its silver ewer, owed its rich creaminess to calves' brains, its fluid character to the attention of Mother Pump. Where should he turn for luncheon? Did he venture upon the succulent system, the cayenne pepper that rendered it piquant was red lead and saw-dust. His bottled stout was, horrible to contemplate, a burnt wood and Spanish liquorice decoction. His pickles had been greened with verdigris. His tea blackened with soot or lamp black. The lollipops he soothed his wailing babes with were composed of chalk, and coloured with the most deadly poisons known to science. The nation rose in wrath! And a disgusted and nauseated Parliament, under the direction of Mr. Scholefield, fulmigated sesquipedalian clauses against the compounders and sellers of these abominations. The compounders and sellers however put the Act of Parliament in their contemptuous pockets, or used it to wrap up the adulterated goods they continued to sell in spite of it. And now it cumbers the statute book, a marvel of well meant, but abortive legislation.

However, the legislature both here and in England does and can help us in one way. It can exercise a complete surveillance over all the meat brought to the markets, so that none putrid or putrescent shall be exposed for sale. We urge upon the authorities to exercise this power most rigorously. The rest must be done by the public. The remedy must come chiefly through the mistresses exercising a rigid vigilance in the matter of the meat they introduce into their houses from the bazaar.

There are simple and broad rules laid down in all cookery books for the detection and avoidance of all unwholesome and ill fed meat. People should take the trouble to get these up; and examine their meat before it is cooked. If meat of suspicious appearance were invariably sent back whence it came, the collusion which naturally exists between our butlers and the native salesmen would receive a serious blow, and would soon make them more careful in selling and choosing the miserable squalid joints that now disgrace our dinner tables.

A letter from Derbend, dated the 14th instant, tells us that the 93rd Highlanders were still there, with Major James, Commissioner of Peshawur, awaiting the submission of the only chief on the Punjab frontier who still held out. A couple of days had been given him in which to make his *salaams*; if, after these days of grace had expired, he still kept away, the column was to march into his territory and burn his villages. This chief murdered the Rajah of Derbend not long since because he would not fraternize with the Sittana fanatics. The 101st had left for Rawal Pindee. The 93rd were heartily sick of their stay at Derbend, being the only European force left on the frontier.

We have learnt, with a feeling of unqualified disgust, that the prosecution of Captain Morgan before a Military Commission is really to take place, at the instance not of the Commander-in Chief, but of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. Surely, common decency requires, that the offering up of the unfortunate Commandant of Poorundur as a victim of the Governor's policy of conciliating the natives should be postponed till the judgment of the High Court in the assault case is given.

We are glad to hear, on undoubted authority, that Colonel Kavanagh, the British Governor of Singapore, though at first inclined to doubt whether Captain Semmes of the *Alabama* had not exceeded his commission, and violated the rules of international law, in burning the *Martaban alias* the *Texan Star*, became satisfied, after a perusal of all the papers in the case, that the alleged sale of the *Texan Star* to British owners was incomplete and irregular, and that Captain Semmes was quite justified in making prize of the ship. It would have been a pity to see the *Alabama* imitating the piratical example set by the Federal Steamer *Vanderbilt* on the south African station in forcing a quarrel between his country and Great Britain. Visitors of the *Alabama* at Singapore have assured us it is unlikely the confederate cruiser will come to Bombay. She has done her work in the East by sweeping the American flag from the seas, and is now probably on her way home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 25th January.
Steamer *Tilly* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Persian Gulf, anchored.

GALLE, 25th January.
Steamer *Aden* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 26th January.
Steamer *Penang* anchored from Madras.

MADRAS, 26th January.
Steamer *Burmah* anchored from Negapatam.

GALLE, 26th January.
Steamer *Candia* from Suez put back disabled.

MADRAS, 25th January.
Steamer *Queen of South* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

KURRACHEE, 21st January.

On glancing over my note book I find that nothing of importance has transpired since my last communication; but as the *Pioneer* starts for your port to-day, I take the opportunity of chronicling the little news I have collected.—Intelligence has just been received from the Commissioner's Camp, which is now quartered in the dreary wastes of Omercote, to the effect that the wretch who attempted to assassinate the Judge of Shikarpore, Lieutenant Grant, when the latter sentenced him to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the commission of an atrocious murder, is now safely quartered within stone walls, awaiting the confirmation of the sentence by the High Court of Bombay. The other prisoner, who was awarded by the same officer eighteen months' rigorous incarceration for aiding and abetting the crime, managed rather dexterously to effect his escape during the scuffle which ensued when the Judge's peons attempted to restrain his comrade from the execution of his murderous design. He has taken refuge, it is said, in a foreign chief's territory; but his covert, I fancy, will soon become too hot for him; for the Khan will be called upon to procure his extradition. This affair will, doubtless, lead, in course of time, to the erection of suitable places for the trial of prisoners, with strongly constructed docks; for you are not, perhaps, aware that at present the Deputy Magistrates in this province hold their courts in their bungalows, and our Judges, when on circuit, preside in canvas tabernacles pitched on the *grassy* plain, in which they lay down the law with all the pomp and dignity of a Queen's Assize Judge! These tours of our Provincial Magistrates are a mere farce, and, withal, very expensive to the Government. There is no reason why prisoners should not be forwarded from the districts to Head Quarters for trial: for in cases, prosecuted to conviction, the men are imprisoned not in the subsidiary jails, but in the one at head-quarters. Some change in the system now in vogue is absolutely called for, and the sooner it is effected the better for the Government.

Two melancholy casualties have occurred on the river. A party of recruits left this for the Punjaub at the latter end of December, under the command of Lieutenant Jerome, and while on their way up in one of the Indus steam Flotilla's vessels, Serjeant Alpin, of H. M.'s 94th Regiment, accidentally fell overboard and met with a watery grave; the current was so strong at the time that all efforts to rescue the unfortunate man proved futile. He was a general favorite with all his comrades, and greatly respected by his brother non-commissioned officers. The other case was one of determined suicide. When the steamer reached Sukkur, the men on board were horrified at the intelligence that Sub-Conductor Darby of the Army Commissariat Department, and in charge of the draft, had put an end to his existence by committing self-destruction. The motive which induced him to commit the tragic act is shrouded in mystery; but it will, no doubt, hereafter transpire that the man was subject to fits of despondency. *Sic est vita!*

The gentlemen amateurs of the station made their fourth appearance on the boards of the Theatre Royal (what a name for a tumble-down building fit only for pedlars' wares) on the evening of Tuesday last in the operatic extravaganza of "Kenilworth." There was not an available seat to be had for love or money, for the house was crowded to suffocation. The amateurs, as the boisterous and enthusiastic greetings testified, played almost to perfection: and in a pecuniary point of view, the affair was a complete success. It is said that the piece will be repeated once more; if so, the house will not be less crowded than it was on the last occasion. But my hirsute friend Bob, who is very opinionative, says that, notwithstanding the fulsome eulogiums of the local press on the performances, it is only at home that they *act*: in India they *play* well! I don't agree with him. Not I.

The Sind Railway Company have just published their Traffic statement for 11 days ending 31st December, from which I glean that during the period the realizations from all sources amounted to Rupees 36,922-10-5, against Rupees 23,796-0-2 in the corresponding period of 1862, thus showing an increase of over Rupees 13,000. The number of passengers of all classes is set down at nearly 3,000. This augmentation in the receipts is due to the untiring interest our Traffic Manager takes in the affairs of the Company, as, also, to the increasing commerce of the place. In connection with this, I may mention that Mr. Brunton, the Chief Engineer of the Railway Company, has left this for Mooltan in company with his staff, to make the necessary arrangements for the survey, sanctioned by the Directors at home, of the proposed extension line from the Kotree terminus to Mooltan to connect the Punjaub line. I have no doubt that this zealous and energetic officer will carry the work he has undertaken to a successful issue.

KURRACHEE, 22nd January.

A letter received from the Frontier yesterday informs me that the Murrees to the number of about one hundred and all mounted have committed another raid in the Kutchee plains. These outrages have become unpleasantly frequent since the breaking out of hostilities in the Punjaub frontier; and it looks as if nothing short of retaliatory measures will compel the marauders to respect our territory. Shere Dhil Khan, the Khelatee usurper who, when I wrote last, had appeared at Kutch Gundawa, has pushed on into the plains and is now in the vicinity of Shahpore, near the scene of a raid committed early this month by the Murrees. Colonel Green, C.B., the Political Superintendent on our frontier, was to leave Jacobabad in a few days for Shahpore, where he will, no doubt, have an opportunity of meeting Shere Dhil Khan, and ascertaining from him either his ability or his disposition to keep the Murrees in check. Major Briggs, Assistant Political Superintendent, left Jacobabad on the 11th for Dilmorad, and is accompanied by the 3rd Sind Horse. On the 17th he was at Choree. Khodabad Khan, the ejected Khan of Khelat, is still at Nusseerabad. If his opponent Shere Dilkhan makes a show of strength, he may lose all chance of getting back the reins of government in his hands.

Colonel Goldsmid does not resume charge of the Kurrachee Collectorship, for the present at least, but goes on a political mission to the Gulf of Persia. *En passant*, he makes a stop at Gwadur to hold an interview with the Mekran chiefs, no doubt, and it was thought, with the ruler of Khelat; Lieutenant Ross, Political officer at Gwadur, having telegraphed up to know whether he was to summons the Khan to meet Colonel Goldsmid. This, however, is not likely to occur. The Khan, as I just now said, is at present engaged in a tour through the Kutchee plains. Government intend subsidising the Mekran Chiefs to ensure the preservation of the telegraph line along the coast. The Chief at Gwadur is down for Rs. 10,000 in the next budget.

The *Sindian* publishes the following official account of the attempt made by a prisoner in Mr. Grant's court, to assassinate that gentleman, and which I referred to in my letter of the 9th instant:—

The Thanadar of Mehur reports that on the 19th December 1863 two prisoners, by name Haybut and Moobarack, were sentenced by the Session Judge to death and eighteen months, respectively. The former, on hearing the sentence, rushed to the table of the Session Judge, and took up a knife which was lying thereon with the intent of killing himself or that officer (Mr. Grant): but he was disarmed without doing any injury, with the exception of slightly wounding two peons during the scuffle. The latter prisoner managed to effect his escape, and has gone into the Khan's territory.

Agricultural enterprise is spreading in the community. The success of operations on the Mulleer river has led to other undertakings, the most important of which is the cultivation of a large tract of land on the Hubb river by a native named Moorad Khan, well known as a Government contractor. Some years ago he spent about three lakhs of rupees in erecting a *Bund* or Dam to collect the waters of the Hubb for irrigational purposes, but failed in achieving his object. He has now purchased a steam engine to pump water out of a reservoir, and has every chance of succeeding in his undertaking.

It now appears that Sub-Conductor Darby, whose death by drowning I mentioned in my last letter, deliberately threw himself overboard at one o'clock A.M. on the 21st instant. It is remarkable that when his wife (who resides in Kurrachee) received the telegram announcing his death, she immediately exclaimed that he had committed suicide. On being asked what made her say so, she replied that she had dreamt for the three preceding nights that he had destroyed himself.

Last Tuesday morning, a native boy, about three years old, was found strangled in the house of his parents, in the compound of the Wesleyan chapel. It has been ascertained that the father and mother lived unhappily together, and that some two months ago, the man, a drunken fellow, named Govind, a Purwarree by caste, after a quarrel with his wife, attempted to kill the child by stabbing him in the side. The woman would not appear against her husband, and the matter was dropped. About the middle of last week, this Govind took the little boy away under pretext of taking him to a relative. They were absent until Monday, when the mother, not hearing tidings of them, conjectured her husband had gone up to Kotree with the child to visit some friends. She therefore requested her daughter-in-law to look after her house and started by the rail in quest of them. The following morning, the woman who had been left in charge of the house went to it and found the door ajar, and inside the poor child lying dead with blood oozing out of his nostrils, and the marks of a rope around his neck. As the deed was committed within military limits, a Court of Inquest composed of officers of H. M.'s 109th Regiment was convened, but their decision has not yet been made known. It is the general impression that the father is the murderer, and that he was incited to kill his child on finding that his wife was absent from home. He has fled, which adds to the presumption of his guilt.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of the Church Mission, is adopting steps for the establishment of a native female school. It is thought the undertaking will succeed.

Small Pox is as wide spread as ever. There are now four European patients labouring under it, two of them being dangerously ill.

LAHORE, 18th January 1864.

The grand show-week has begun, and to-day we have had "fyghte ye fyrste" in the shape of a Durbar for the reception of all the chiefs of the Punjab. Everything conspired to make it go off well. The weather was beautiful, the sky without a cloud, and the sun, although warm, not so hot as to render walking unpleasant. The ground was also well chosen. Formerly the Ravi flowed close under the north-west side of the city, and in the reign of Aurungzebe it threatened to undermine the wall of the Fort and Palace. To prevent this a quay of solid masonry, upwards of three miles long, was constructed. "This," according to the historian of Lahore "frightened away the river altogether," and turned it into a channel about two miles further west. The old bed is now a meadow—smooth as a bowling green and covered with fresh sward. Here, about three quarters of a mile from the city walls, the native chiefs have pitched their camps; and about midway between the walls and the camps was the spacious Durbar tent. From this point the appearance of the city is truly grand; the Fort, the Palace, the Tomb of Runjeet Singh, the Jumma Musjid stand adjoining each other on the old bank of the river presenting a scene more imposing perhaps than anything on the plains of Upper India except the Ghauts of Benares.

About 11 o'clock the 42nd Highlanders were drawn up in two lines on each side of the approach to the great tent. The lines were prolonged by a Punjabi regiment in their new Zouave uniform and by a regiment of native cavalry, while a troop of artillery stood at the further end of the lines to do the saluting. The whole plain was crowded. It seemed as if every male inhabitant of the city had turned out. Horses neighed and capered; splendidly caparisoned elephants moved about with true oriental listlessness: while mounted "peelers"—black and white—dashed about in all directions, showing their power to make people "move on."

The Rajahs and Chiefs being all seated, His Honour the Lieut. Governor entered about five minutes past twelve, and the prescribed quantity of gun powder having been expended, took his seat. On his right were the Rajahs of Kapurtolla, Mundee, Fureedkot, Chumba, and an innumerable multitude of less important personages. On his left were General Cunyghame, D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.B, Colonel Maclagan, R.E., Col. Lake, R.E., and a large proportion of the civil officers of the Province. To the rear, in another tent separated from the Durbar tent by screens were—The ladies! I must say I could not approve of this, and it seems to me the only defect in the whole arrangement. Why could not English ladies take their places here as in other assemblies? Or if ladies are intolerable at a Durbar, it would surely have been better to have left them at home instead of having them scrambling all alone in their zenana striving to get a peep through the chick.

The higher chiefs were presented to His Honour by Mr. Davis, Secretary to Government, the others by the Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners of their respective districts; and in the course of two and a half tedious hours, the whole had made their salaams. Sir Robert then addressed the assembly in Hindustani, but as he turned his face towards the native side of the house, I failed in catching a good deal of what he said. After alluding to the death of Lord Elgin, he said they would all be delighted to have for Viceroy one whom they knew and trusted so well as Sir John Lawrence. He then made some remarks about the origin and object of the exhibition, and after describing what had been done by the leading men of Lahore and Umritsur for the education of their females during the past year, he urged all present to go and do likewise. Nuzzurs of jewels and shawls were then presented to the Rajahs. I hope for the credit of the Government they will not as they were on some previous occasions, be called upon for the price.

While the presents were being distributed, ten pipers of the 42nd made their appearance and marched twice round in excellent style. It was very amusing to watch the effect on the audience. One could tell at a glance whether any gentleman was Scotch or not. Scotch faces brightened up fifty per cent; their heads were tossed with a jaunty air and some muttered as a sort of accompaniment "Bonnie Laddie Heelan Laddie"! But the uneasy twitchings about the mouth and the shifting of heads, first to one side, then to the other, showed that "Bonnie Laddie" was leaving anything but a pleasant impression on English ears. The natives all agreed that these were the fellows for fighting, and I have often thought myself that the bagpipes was a *killing* instrument.

About 3 o'clock His Honour left, followed by the officers and chiefs. The Artillery played their part, and all hurried home quite delighted and—ready for tiffin.

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor with suite yesterday returned to the Presidency from his tour in the Guzerat.

Captain A. Y. Sinclair, H. M.'s 26th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, Quarter Master H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical, certificate.

An old and infirm Parsee, named Rustomjee Sorabjee a servant in the employ of Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, yesterday laid an information against one Lookmanjee Moomunjee, charging him with forgery.

We understand that the Deputy Collectorship of Canara is to be abolished shortly, and the present incumbent, Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee, will in all probability be transferred as Deputy Collector to some other station.

We hear that Government has called the attention of the Judges of the High Court to the delay that has occurred in the publication of the Reports of the Decided Cases of the High Court.

Mr. Venketrao Ramchunder, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Ahmedabad Provincial College, we understand, is to be appointed as Head Master of the New Anglo-Vernacular School at Honore.

A Case for the Sessions.—Toolseedass Lulloo was committed by His Worship, the Third Magistrate of Police, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing silver and other articles of the aggregate value of four hundred and seventy-eight rupees, the property of a shroff named Lulloobhoy Bapoo.

Several changes are in contemplation in the subordinate courts in Dharwar and Canara. The Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at the former station is to be abolished altogether, and is to be transferred to Hooblee. The Sudder Ameen's Court at the latter place is also to be abolished. The Sudder Ameen's Court at Bhagulkote is to be converted into a Moonsiff's Court.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Candia*, it will be remembered was recently towed into Galle disabled, having on board the outward Calcutta Mails. After being repaired, she left for Madras on the 24th. By telegram received yesterday, we learn, that she has again broken down, and been compelled to return to Galle.

A steamer is in readiness to start at a moments notice to assist the *Candia*, but up to the time of going to press no intimation that an extra steamer would be needed had been received in Bombay.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:

March.—"Garibaldi" .... *Schmuck.*
Waltz.—"Nightingale" .... *Schmuck.*
Selection.—(Op.) "Zampa" .... *Herold.*
Quadrille.—"Militaire" .... *Kuhner.*
Scena e Cavatina.—(Op.) "Adelia" ...... *Donizetti.*
Galop.—"Frieden's Jubel" .... *Kuhner.*
God save the Queen.

A correspondent has written to us complaining of the bakers of Mazagon. He says they supply the most execrable bread, and all remonstrance to improve it is without avail. The bakers of the neighbourhood have entered into a combination, and openly defy their customers. If what our correspondent says be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, they deserve martial law and something besides.

Mr. Black gave his last entertainment of the subscription series last night before a very crowded audience. The dress circle was filled with ladies and gentlemen and many had to stand for want of seats. The performance consisted of a selection of very excellent and humorous songs which were introduced with appropriate racy anecdotes, and with which the audience seemed highly gratified as was evinced by their loud applause. At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. Black thanked the audience, especially the gentlemen who had assisted in the subscription list which had induced him to prolong his stay in Bombay. He announced his intention to give four more entertainments, the first of which will be entitled "Smiles and Tears," the second "Patriotic songs," the third "Scotch and Irish Melodies," and the fourth "Gems of all the entertainments." The first of the series comes off on Tuesday next.

Furious Driving.—One Jamsetjee Sorabjee was placed at the bar of the Police Office yesterday, charged with furious and negligent driving. It appeared that on the evening of the 12th instant, Dr. Fogerty's carriage, containing some young ladies, with Master Fogerty on the coach-box, was driving towards Mazagon, and when nearly up to the Bible Society, the defendant turned out of the Girgaum road and drove right across the road parallel with the Money School, and in endeavouring to drive across Dr. Fogerty's vehicle, he preferred going across the horses' heads, instead of, what the law of the road orders, to take the rear of the carriage. The consequence of this resulted in the injury of one of Dr. Fogerty's horses, and the complete smash of Jamsetjee Sorabjee's private buggy, as the horses of the carriage reared when struck by the shafts of the buggy and fell with their fore feet into it. The alarm caused to the inmates of the carriage was great; but not so great as their indignation, when Mr. Jamsetjee, taking advantage of no male but a lad being present with them, subjected them to a rudeness and detention amounting to insult. As the case, however, was one of simple collision, without the after-conduct of the defendant having being brought to notice, His Worship, the Second Magistrate, convicted and fined Jamsetjee Sorabjee in the sum of ten rupees.

Fatal Accident at Coorla.—On Monday morning, in one of the cuttings from which earth is being brought at the rate of about a hundred and sixty railway trucks a day, to be thrown into the sea at the Elphinstone Land Company's reclamation at Warree Bunder, an earth-slip occurred, burying several persons in its fall. Amongst those taken out dead were two men with their heads badly crushed, and one youth of about eighteen years of age, with his neck broken; also a woman badly crushed. The last seemed to have been caught in a sitting posture—whereas all the men were found when dug out with their heads away from the cutting, as if they had been knocked down whilst in the effort to escape. There were also two men badly hurt. There is besides one man who is declared to have been buried in the debris—but whose body has not yet been dug out. The Fouzdar was telegraphed for from Tannah, and he entered upon an enquiry, but without, as it appeared, any jury. What he may have recorded, or whether or not he may have represented any one as being to blame, we cannot say. It seemed to be such an enquiry as might have been entered into in ancient days amongst the aboriginals.

The Bench Superseded by the Baton.—According to the *Times of India*, Sir William Mansfield is going to remove Captain Morgan from Poorundhur, because an English Judge, presiding over an English tribunal, refused to permit the civil law to be converted into an engine of malignant revenge. If Sir William Mansfield purposes removing Captain Morgan, it will, we fancy, be with the object of promoting him. There is no one who has read the proceedings, in this case, but must have been perfectly satisfied with the equity of the verdict. In fact were it not for the vindictive action displayed, by the parties, who fancy themselves injured, the whole affair would be ridiculous. Our advice to our Bombay friends is that they should purchase a neat piece of plate—say a cup—and engrave on it

We'll tak' a cup of kindness yet,
For auld-lang-syne!

If they were to do this, we feel assured that Captain Morgan would give them "a bumper at parting:"—while,

The only words that they all would say,
Would be over the hills and far away!

—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 25.*

MAZAGON POLICE.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)—25th *January* 1864.

Unprovoked and Savage Assault.—Sunkee Sookuee was charged with assaulting Robert Manders, who stated that he was an Inspector on the G. I. P. Railway. On Sunday, about 1 o'clock P.M., he was at the gates on the Railway opposite Albion Place, Byculla, and was passing through a field there on his way to his lorry, which was about a quarter of a mile up the line, when three men came up to him. One was the prisoner. They did not speak, and defendant struck prosecutor a violent blow on the head which felled him to the ground. The other two then struck him, and he became insensible. Was so he believed for about 3 hours. Was quite sober when assaulted. Did not know the prisoner. Had seen him before. There is a path through the field. Had passed that way several times, and would swear he never gave any provocation to the prisoner.

Mary Anne Fitzpatrick said she lived with her husband near the Railway on the Parell Road. On Sunday, about 12 o'clock, she was sitting in her house sewing; her husband and two other men were outside. She heard a cry of Puckrao! Puckrao!, and looking from the window saw several men around the prosecutor, who was upon the ground striking him. He got up and staggered to a house. He was bleeding from the head. Could not swear to the prisoner.

Charles Wells, a Master Mariner, was at the house of Mr. Fitzgerald on Sunday talking in the verandah, when his attention was drawn to the back of the house by hearing Mrs. Fitzgerald call out. He then saw the defendant strike the prosecutor with a stick on the head which felled him; and whilst he was attempting to get up, defendant again struck him. Prosecutor again attempted to rise, holding up his hands as though to protect himself,—when defendant struck him and he again fell. They were about 20 yards from witness, who called to defendant and to the Europeans near for assistance. Defendant, and others with him, then escaped. Prosecutor went to a house and laid down. He became insensible. Witness then sent for a Constable, and having seen prisoner go into a house, followed, and the Constable took him into custody. Is positive prisoner is the man who struck prosecutor.

John Fitzpatrick corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

John H. Sullivan, a Guard on the G. I. P. Railway, who was in company with the above witnesses, also corroborated their statements. He also said that after the prosecutor became insensible in the house in which he had taken refuge, that himself and others smelt his breath for the purpose of knowing whether he had been drinking or not. No trace of strong drink could be discovered. This witness had washed the wounds in the prosecutor's head, occasioned by the blows from the prisoner's stick. The others who had shared in the assault had made their escape. Prisoner had charge of a chawl and piece of waste ground in the rear of it. It was on this piece of ground the assault took place. There is no thoroughfare through the ground: it is enclosed. Knew the prisoner by sight from his living close by to where witness lived.

John Read, European Constable, deposed to having been called to seeing the wounds upon the prosecutor's head, and to his insensibility and to the absence of all smell of liquor from his mouth. The prisoner was given into custody by the last witness.

Mr. Pandoorung endeavoured to throw discredit upon the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, and called three men who swore that the prisoner had not left his house during the time sworn to by the prosecution.

His Worship said he considered the defence an exceedingly weak one. The witnesses all agreed as to the prisoner being the chief offender. They were not acquainted personally with the prosecutor or prisoner, and could have no interest in bearing false witness. The prisoner is a Purdasee, and appears to have been employed to look after a chawl and piece of ground adjoining, and had probably looked upon the act of the prosecutor crossing the ground as a trespass, and had proceeded, assisted by others, to assault the trespasser. His Worship reprobated the practice of well-to-do natives engaging these mercenary Purdasees, and placing them in uncontrolled charge of houses and other property, giving them apparently a *carte blanche* in everything as regarded their charge. This assault had been a brutal, cowardly, and murderous one, and he should mark his sense of the prisoner's conduct by inflicting a fine of Rs. 100, and in default three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

BENGAL.

We hear that the health of the force in the Eusofzye country is very good, and the conduct of the men excellent. The price of *Atta* in the Bazar was twenty-five seers per rupee, and it was brought to the troops at twenty-three seers. The Boneyr tribes have struck up a great friendship with the British.—*Englishman, Jan* 18.

We are glad to hear that orders have been issued, that steps now be taken to bring all business connected with the Revenue Departments and miscellaneous departments, under the Financial Secretary, with the exception of the Post Office and Telegraph.—*Id.*

It is said that the Post Office is no longer to manage the Dak Bungalows, but that from the first of May next, they are to be placed under the local district authorities, to be managed as they may think proper in future.—*Id.*

A correspondent at Ulwar writes, that the Raja has determined on taking energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of suttee within his dominions. He has already expressed his abhorrence of the case which lately took place punishing the Zemindars, and others engaged in it. He himself proceeded to the spot, and showed how much he was in earnest in his determination. He has now resolved to hold a grand Durbar at an early date, to which he will call all his noble Jagheerdars and Zemindars with the intention of explaining to them the abhorrence in which this rite of Suttee is viewed by the English Government; the urgent necessity of paying implicit obedience to the orders of the Government on this subject, the disadvantages of a contrary course, and his own determination to punish severely any one who shall attempt to disobey.—*Id.*

OPENING OF THE BENGAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(*From the Englishman, Jan. 18.*)

According to previous announcement, the first Agricultural Exhibition was officially opened this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. There was a very large attendance, but no accommodation was provided for gentlemen in the saloon tent, which was erected for the reception of his Excellency, the judges, the gentlemen on the committee, and a few of the Raja and the Nawabs who had come down to witness the Exhibition. The whole of the chairs were occupied by the fair sex.

The members of the committee and the judges for the award of prizes, assembled at the exhibition yard, at a quarter after ten o'clock. They then proceeded to the north entrance of the Exhibition yard, where they received his Excellency, and, forming themselves into a procession ranged in two, escorted his Excellency and suite to the saloon tent.

His Excellency took the chair. To his right was the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was filled with the gentlemen of the committee, the judges of the high Court, and other officials.

The Lieutenant Governor opened the proceedings, and requested Mr. Crawford to read the following report of the Exhibition:—

In the early part of the past year, 1863, it occurred to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that an Agricultural Exhibition, somewhat on the model of those that have lately been held in England, would be of material benefit to the welfare of the Provinces under his control, in the way of improving the breed of cattle, of introducing a better class of Agricultural Implements, and of stimulating the tillers of the soil to greater care as regards the quality of the Produce brought into the markets.

2. The idea of such an Exhibition for such a purpose was not matured until the end of March 1863, when a committee of Gentlemen interested in the scheme was formed, and the work was pushed forward with all despatch.

3. A sum of money was set apart for Prizes, and for the general expenses of the exhibition; Prize Lists were prepared in the English and Vernacular languages; Local Committees were appointed at all the chief stations throughout the country; and a correspondence was opened with the authorities of the sister Presidencies, of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, and with such Societies, Houses of Business, Public Companies, and Private Individuals in this country and in England, as were considered likely to be able and willing to afford material aid to the undertaking.

4. Prize Lists in English, Oordoo, and Bengalee, were forwarded to each of the local Committees for distribution. English Prize Lists, and the Rules attached to them, were likewise forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and to the Commissioner of Oude, and care was taken to make the proposed Exhibition known in England to many of the principal Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery. In order to give every possible publicity, large hand bills were printed in English, Oordoo, and Bengalee, copies of which, through the courtesy of the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Traffic Manager of the East India Railway Company, were conspicuously posted at every Railway Station on their respective lines, and a Notification containing all details as to articles admissible at the Exhibition, with the number and value of the Prizes offered for each description, was sent to the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, with a view to obtaining the permission of the respective Governments to its publication in the *Official Gazettes*.

5. Especial care also was taken to explain to the Natives of the country, as well through the Local District Committees, as through influential and enlightened native gentlemen, the true nature and object of the Exhibition.

6. The several Governments above referred to, have given every support in their power, and the Chief Commissioner of Oude has sent a collection of the Agricultural Products, &c., of that country to the Exhibition, under the charge of Dr. Bonavia; manufacturers from England also have sent a variety of machinery to be exhibited on their behalf through their local agents in Calcutta, and manufacturers in Calcutta itself, have shown equal public spirit and emulation.

7. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal placed the ground, which forms the Exhibition Yard, at the disposal of the Central Committee, and it has been laid out in compartments, each compartment containing sheds appropriated for the reception of the particular Goods, or Live Stock, for which they are fitted, whether Produce, Machinery, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, &c. as the case may be.

8. It is not necessary to describe the arrangement of the Yard in detail; it suffices to say, that each description of Live Stock or of Goods or Machinery, will be found in its appropriate compartment and shed, and that for such part of the Machinery as requires a practial trial, a spot of ground has been provided on which such trial will be made, on a day which will be hereafter notified.

9. Ample provision has, it is hoped, been made for the accommodation, in the neighbourhood of the Yard, for those native gentlemen and their attendants, who may have come great distances to see the Exhibition, and who may not have friends in Calcutta to receive them; and similar provision has been made inside the Yard for the accommodation and wants of servants sent down in charge of Cattle or Goods to be exhibited.

10. The price of tickets for admission to the Yard was, of course, regulated mainly with a view to render to Exhibition self-supporting, but regard was also had to the means of those poorer classes of the community, who are the actual tillers of the soil, and as it is to a great extent to those classes that well-wishers must look to, for the pratical introduction of better Cattle, better Husbandry, and better Produce, the admission of these classes to the Exhibition has, it is hoped, been provided for, by a very low entrance fee during two days out of the six, for which the Exhibition will last. And it should here be remarked, that many landholders have most liberally provided for the admission of men of these classes to the Exhibition, by paying all their expenses to this end.

11. It was not anticipated that an undertaking, so entirely new to minds of those, for whose benefit it was chiefly intended, and so difficult therefore of apprehension by, and explanation to those persons, could be accomplished without encountering many and great difficulties; and there was a further risk of failure in the fact, that probably very few of the members constituting the Committees, on whose exertions the success of the undertaking depended, had had any practical experience of the work they had in hand.

12. But these apprehensions have happily not been realized, and, on the contrary, the undertaking has proved a great success, the reports of the Local Committees bearing testimony to the fact that, as a rule, the undertaking is understood and appreciated by the whole Community Native as well as European, and the subscriptions of private individuals for extra Prizes, corroborating the fact, by the liberality and the form in which they have been given.

13. It may here also be mentioned, as a further proof of the interest taken in the undertaking, and of the appreciation on the part of the Public, of the objects of such an undertaking generally, that had more time been allowed, there would have been many more Exhibitors from abroad, and that many Prizes, much raw material tendered, for exhibition, had to be very reluctantly rejected, as not coming within the scope of an Exhibition strictly agricultural in its aims and objects.

14. It will not be expected that the Live Stock, Machinery or Produce exhibited on this occasion, should rival those that are exhibited on similar occasions in England, but there will be found much of variety, and much of interest in things collected together from many different and far distant places; and whatever may be thought of the products of this, the first Exhibition of this kind, it has at least been so far a success, that it gives promise of what may be expected from similar Exhibitions in future, when the objects of such have become more familiar, and their advantage more practically apparent.

15. It only remains to speak of those individuals or Companies, who, by their personal exertions or public spirit, have so mainly contributed to the success of the undertaking.

16. And where so many have rendered such willing and efficient help, it may seem invidious to specify particular individuals or Public Bodies, but it is only just to mention, that the thanks of the community seem specially due to the following Public Bodies:—

To the East Indian Railway; The E. B. Railway; The S. E. Railway; The I. G. S. N. Company; The G. S. N. Company; The P. & O. S. N. Company; The Messageries Imperiales; Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Messrs. Apcar & Co. and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. for the liberal terms, which they have conveyed on all that they could have reasonably been expected to convey, to the Exhibition Yard, and to Mr. Dowleans and the Members of the Central and Local Committees, the Judges, and to the various Public Officers of Government, for the time and labor they have bestowed, most of them in addition to arduous public or private occupations, on the general object of the Exhibition.

Alipore, 18th January 1864.

The Lieutenant Governor said, that in asking His Excellency to inaugurate this exhibition, he had very little further to state, than what appeared from the report which had just been read. His honor would only remark, and he was certain that all present would agree with him when he stated, that the opening of the Exhibition by a statesman like Sir John Lawrence, was a circumstance of happy omen in this country—a statesman who had been charged with the administration of one of the sister provinces for years and who had afforded every encouragement to Agriculture, and to him was due the praise for the prosperity the country now enjoyed. (Cheers).

It was but just that his honor should state to them, the idea which had at first suggested itself to him to have an exhibition of the kind. It had been stated to him several months ago by a gentleman of very large partical experience in agriculture, Mr. John Stalkart, that an exhibition of the kind would contribute a great deal to improving the cattle of this country. He had expressed a very strong opinion, that he had observed for some time past, that the cattle in this country was greatly degenerating, and was still degenerating. That was in reference to both their strength and numbers. Something ought to be done, he thought, to give a stimulus to the rearing of cattle in this country, and he had spoken to several gentlemen on the subject, and they entirely concurred in the opinion, that such an undertaking was greatly calculated to improve the condition of the cattle in this country. After mature consideration he had come to the conclusion, that something ought to be done, and he at once put himself into communication with those who took a great interest in such undertakings. The government of India granted a sum of Rs. 50,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibition. The rest of His Honor's speech, related to the assistance he had received from the Committee, which will appear from the report.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General then addressed the assemblage. His Excellency said that he felt very great pleasure in coming there to preside on such an occasion. It was a most auspicious circumstance that he should have the first opportunity on his arrival in India, to inaugurate an undertaking which was so important, so valuable, and so excellent, and which both directly and indirectly, was calculated to a very large extent, to improve the country. It was impossible to over-estimate the advantages which would flow from an exhibition of this kind. In all countries, agriculture was the foundation and basis of all wealth. Agriculture might be said to be one of the greatest, and almost over important, of industrial operations, generally. His Excellency looked upon this, as Mr. Beadon had remarked, as the forerunner of many other undertakings. He hoped that by next year similar exhibitions would be helped in the N. W. Provinces, the Punjaub, the Central Provinces and Oude, as such an undertaking was calculated to impart the very greatest benefit, both to the industry and wealth of this country, and also bringing together different classes of our countrymen, both the nobility and the gentry, in close and intimate connection with the natives of this country. (Great cheers). Immense benefit would be conferred on all classes of the community. In conclusion, he wished heartily that every success would attend this exhibition, and he hoped, that they would all be able to meet there again next year. His Excellency then said—"I now beg to declare that the Exhibition is now opened." A salute was then fired from the Fort on the auspicious occasion, and his Excellency and suite, and the judges then went into the garden to view the display of the exhibitors.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

The History of the British Navy, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By C.D. Yonge. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

Alfred the Great, a man whose genius we are proud to think thoroughly English, was the founder of our Navy, the most thoroughly English of all our institutions.

After the withdrawal of the Romans, in the early part of the fifth century, the navies of the Angles and Saxons came under friendly colours, but the new invaders took possession of the land. Their prows never turned seaward again in quest of gain or naval glory. The kings of the Heptarchy were content, when triumphing, to triumph on their rivers; when overcome, to sail over the waters of the dark blue sea to seek the tonsure, a cowl, and repose at Rome. The very founder of the monarchy, Egbert himself, enjoyed no greater glory afloat than in being rowed by half-a-dozen subjugated princes, in a galley, on the Dee.

It was not till the sixth Saxon monarch of England had reached his manhood that indignation at the cruelties of the invading Danes impelled him, the wise Alfred, to secure the safety of the English coast and river-mouths by establishing a fleet of sixty-oared galleys, sufficiently powerful to cope, galley to galley, with any invader. Such was the modesty of thought and the righteous intention. Alfred founded his navy for defence, not offence, and made no vain-glorious boast of his foundation. But the Danes would not be taught wisdom, or the fitness of things, and three hundred of their pirate sail appeared off the Hampshire and Dorsetshire coasts, in the year 897. Alfred went forth to encounter them with ten poor galleys, and he vanquished the invaders. Twelve years previously, indeed, his little fleet defeated a numerous host of Danes, off the coast of Essex. In the Channel, however, the King was present in person. It is certain that our navy began with Alfred, and that our fleet was first built and manned, not to attack others, but to defend ourselves. When Alfred died, he left a navy of one hundred and twenty galleys to guard his native land.

Whether Alfred exacted it or not we cannot say, but in his reign commenced the custom on the part of ships of other nations, of first saluting the English flag wherever it was met upon the seas. This homage was often saucily withheld, and as saucily enforced. The Dutch, after much resistance, agreed in 1673 to salute our flag, and the French bound themselves to render the same honour in 1704. It took a great many years to attain this end, and since its attainment wisdom and refinement have spread, and ships crossing on the high seas now salute each other at the same moment, neither waiting for the other to be first in token of any lordship over the waters.

Within seventy years the 120 ships of Alfred had increased to 350 under Edgar, twelfth of our Anglo-Saxon kings. The progress had been one made through peaceful purposes, which were promoted by none so warmly as Athelstan, grandson of Alfred, and whose sailors rounded the African Cape, the alleged discovery of which, centuries later, gave fame to Bartolome, Diaz. Atholstan was the first to ennoble peaceful trade by ennobling merchant-princes, and it was he who decreed that the merchant who had made three voyages on his own account should be entitled to the dignity of Thane, to which rank had hitherto been admitted only men of noble birth and great landed estate. Indeed, those landed proprietors were made to especially support the English navy. Every possessor of a certain measure of land compelled to furnish a ship towards the national fleet. Townsmen, too, paid their contribution corporately, and not only was a large force assembled at Sandwich prepared to repel the Danes, but Ethelred despatched his ship across the seas to burn the beards of those Northman in their own possessions. Ethelred was the first of our kings who sent forth a fleet on foreign and aggressive service. His surname of "The Unready" is peculiarly inapplicable to him as royal head of his Navy Department, but he may have been unsteady in some of his appointments, for we find as acting Admiral of his Fleet, the Right Reverend Father in God, Escwy, Bishop of Dorsetshire.

Notwithstanding the progress here indicated, the Danes ultimately were too much for us, and under those masters, there was no fleet but their own. Even after the restoration of the Saxon line, there were only brilliant episodes in the naval annals of the country. Edward the Confessor "thrashed" the Norwegians on the waters, and the ships of Harold utterly routed or captured the war barks of Olaf. But thereupon came the fleet, from Valery-sur-Somme, which landed William the Norman at Hastings.

Mr. Yonge says that the Norman kings neglected the navy, but they were at least resolved that no other invading fleet should land new claimants to the territory they had won by their swords. William the Conqueror instituted the Cinque Ports,—Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney and Hastings (Winchester and Rye were latter additions),—as the keys of the kingdom to guard it from invasion. He appointed Barons as the Wardens of the Ports, and the Barons had to look to the raising of one coast defence afloat and another on shore, for which the burgesses in those ports had the honour of paying.

The Anglo-Norman fleet of Henry the Second took the papal warrant and blessing with it to conquer and annex Ireland. That of the first Richard distinguished itself by boarding and capturing the gigantically-proportioned man-of-war, the Dromunda, of the Sultan Saladin. Richard's brother John is the first English king whose navy encountered that of "our adversary of France." When Philip Augustus attacked John's ally, the Earl of Flanders, John sent the Earl of Salisbury to the Fleming's succour, which Lord Salisbury effected most happily. Mr. Yonge does not say who this Lord was. This English captain who had the honour of vanquishing the French in the first naval battle which occurred between the two nations, was William Longespee, son of Henry the Second and Jane Clifford, the Fair Rosamund in the famous legend of love and poisoning. He met the French off Damme, the port of Bruges, and there, or in the harbour, destroyed a portion of the French fleet, and

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sent the rest, amounting to 300 sail, prizes to England. The date of this glorious deed was 1213. Four years latter occurred the first naval engagement between the fleets of the two nations in the open seas, in the reign of Henry the Third. Another epoch is marked in the first "pitched" battle between the fleets of England and France in the reign of Edward the First.

Hitherto we had had right on our side in all these wars, but now came that gloriously arrogant reign of Edward the Third who set up his groundless claim to the French crown, and reaped glory in the pursuit of it. The brilliant triumphs of Cressy and Poictiers have almost eclipsed the preceding triumph which Edward achieved at sea, and in the achievement marked another epoch.

In the majority of cases, the men-of-war were hired ships. When Edward the Third was besieging Calais in 1347, the English fleet off the place did not comprise above forty ships, and these were but indifferently equipped, and were not under any such regulations as would have bound their commanders, had there been an organizing naval department. Between the period of the siege of Calais and that of the establishment of a Royal British Navy in 1512, under Henry the Eighth, the time was illustrated by many a victory. The greatest, perhaps, was the last—that of the great Duke of Bedford, who captured 500 French ships off Harfleur, in 1416. This was the great John Plantagenet, third son of Henry the Fourth, whose victory at Vermeuil was as glorious to him as that of Agincourt was to his brother, Henry the Fifth. The last great naval victory of the old era was that gained by the Earl of Warwick, who, in 1450, captured French fleet in the Downs. This Earl Beauchamp de Bonughty Richard Nevill, whose hospitable town-house was on the site of Warwick Court. There never was a jollier English admiral. Six oxen were slain only to supply his *breakfast* table; and whoever had a cousin or acquaintance in that household was authorized to take away as much "sodden and roast" as he could carry off on his dagger. That the Admiral's health was heartily pledged in all the neighbouring taverns whither this meat was carried is not to be disputed.

The new epoch begins with 1512, when Commissioners were appointed to preside in a Navy Office, order the building of ships for the Crown, and manage maritime affairs generally. This new period was splendidly inaugurated by the complete defeat of a brave French fleet in the Bay of Biscay—a beginning which was well followed up, in 1513, by the victory of Sir Edward Howard over the French Admiral Prejeant. So things remained till the time of the Commonwealth, when the Parliament consigned the management of affairs to one of its own committees. With the Restoration came, for the first time, a Prince (James Duke of York) as Lord High Admiral. The Board of Admiralty in its present form was not established till 1662; and Mr. Yonge's book appears as the Admiralty Board enters on the first year of its third century.

Within these two centuries of exsitence about threescore and ten "First Lords," or Lord High Admirals, have presided over naval affairs. Among the latter have been two kings Charles and James, and three princes, Rupert, George of Denmark, and the Duke of Clarence. The greatest of these was James, who, whatever his faults may have been, was a brave and skilful sea-captain. But the true naval heroes are among the "First Lords." There is the name of more than one lay simpleton on the list; but shining brightly over those nonentities are the names of the true naval heroes—of Russell (then Earl of Orford), the first Englishman who bore a title named from foreign territory, for battle gained there, namely Viscount Barfleur. He is followed by Torrington and Wager, Anson and Hawke, Keppel, Howe, and Earl St. Vincent. Lord Nelson was at the Admiralty too, but never in place of prominence till his body lay in state there, in 1806, previous to its being carried to St. Paul's.

When the Admiralty Board was first constituted, it was under the most modest form. The early meetings of Admiral Herbert's lodgings in Channel Row, Westminster. Channel, or Canon Row, as it was properly called, from the Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel who once resided there, was a fashionable locality. The Hobbeys, the Thynnes, the Somersets, the Hertfords, the Derbys, and the Lincolns, were grandly housed there, but more grandly than all was the great Lord Manchester lodged there; and the name of his family and mansion in Canon Row, where the first Admiralty Board assembled is now given to the street occupying the site of those palaces of our old nobles; and Manchester Buildings now shelters in its "furnished apartments" those members of the House of Commons who are not sufficiently endowed to keep prouden state in houses of their own.

From this quarter the Lords of the Admiralty took flight to Greenwich; but they returned to Westminster, and met for several years in the house in Duke Street which was built for Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. Subsequently, the Board removed to Wallingford House, Charing Cross, the once official residence, at the end of the Tilt-yard, of the Treasurer of the Household to Elazabeth and James—William Knollys, Viscount Wallingford and Earl of Banbury. The old house pas-ed through many hands, and was put to various purposes; but it was bought by the Crown in 1690 and was occupied by Government officials. In 1726, Ripley built the present *Admiralty* on its site; and after the public had borne with its bare ugliness with much disgust, for fifty years, the brothers Adam erected the screen which shuts it out from public view, and behind which the real Masters of our Navy administer its affairs after a well-known but not popular fashion.

It is true that these Masters are not unbeset by difficulties. They have something more to deal with than the few galleys of Alfred. Even the first Navy Office of Henry the Eighth had to look after no more than sixteen ships; but the Board of Admiralty of George the Third, at the close of the war in 1814, had to provide for upwards of nine hundred, nearly two hundred of which were ships of the line. In the war ending in 1802, our fleets destroyed or captured between five and six hundred ships of all sizes, of the enemy; and, in the war which closed in 1814, of French, Spanish, Dutch, and American ships, we took or destroyed about the same number. Thus, in the course of little more than a score of years over which those two wars extended, our adversaries lost above eleven hundred vessels. In such a struggle, we ourselves had to endure many a stunning blow, and to deplore more than one calamity.

Even since the latest of the above dates, such changes have come over Naval matters generally—ships, their material, motive power, and armaments—as to prove that we are entering on a new era. A few thousand pounds satisfied Phineas Pett for building and equipping a ship in the early Stuart days; in ours, the Warrior did not go to sea at much less cost in all than a quarter of a million sterling. If our tars will not have to fight in, they will have to fight behind. In earlier days, sailors in the royal service seem to have worn no distinctive dress beyond such as, to their own thinking, suited the sea and its exigencies. The Masters, who were the real Captains centuries ago, and who are not now considered or ranked as they ought to be, were directed by Elizabeth to wear livery coats of fine red cloth, and this was carried into effect under James, but there was no regulation uniform till the reign of George the Second, when, in 1748, officers, from admirals down to midshipmen, were required to wear an "uniformity of clothing," the patterns for which were deposited for inspection at the Navy Office and in the several dockyards. There appears to have been some reluctance to obey this requirement, but it was subsequently enforced with justifiable strictness.

Mr Yonge, in narrating the gallant affair in 1813 between the Shannon and the Chesapeake has omitted to mention the words of the challenge sent in by Capt. Broke. One passage might give a lesson of decent propriety to all modern "blowers," and it runs thus:—"I entreat you, Sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity in the wish of meeting the Chesapeake, or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for according to this invitation. We have both nobler motives. You will feel it as a compliment if I say that the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country, and I doubt not that you, equally confident of success, will feel convinced that it is only by repeated triumphs in *even combats* that your little navy can now hope to console your country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favour me with a speedy reply. We are short of provisions and water, and cannot stay long here. The sequel to this noble challenge may be told in Mr. Yonge's words. The recital will carry the reader back to the incidents of the earliest of our naval battles, previously mentioned by us:—

"No ships more nearly equal to one another could have been found in the navies of the two countries. What advantage existed on either side was in favour of the Chesapeake. Her broadside weighed fifty-two pounds more than the English ship; her tonnage exceeded that of her antagonist by nearly seventy tons; her crew was the more numerous by a hundred and ten men; a superiority of no small importance in a conflict eventually decided by boarding. Capt. Lawrence did not decline the challenge. In the afternoon of the 1st of June, the Chesapeake was seen coming out of the harbour; and the whole populace of Boston had assembled on the pier to witness the combat and to greet their countryman on his triumphant return. Capt. Broke at once brought his ship into a favourable position, and then hove to receive his assailant. At half-past five the Chesapeake reached him. Neither ship had fired a gun till she came within hail; but then, as she hauled up on the starboard side of the British frigate, both ships, steering full under their topsails, at the same moment opened their fire. Not more than two or three broadsides had been exchanged when the superior training of the British gunners began to show itself. The damages they had inflicted on the Chesapeake was already seen in its results. She was no longer steered with the necessary accuracy, but fell on board the Shannon, her mizen-channels locking in with the main rigging of our ship. Capt Broke went forward to ascertain her position and condition, and, observing that many of her crew were deserting their guns, gave the word to prepare to board. It was eagerly received. As the boarders swarmed up, the Shannon's boatswain, Mr. Stevens, a veteran who had fought in Rodney's great victory at Port Royal, lashed the two ships together, disregarding the sword-cuts which the Americans showered upon him while thus engaged, and which cost him an arm; and in a moment Capt. Broke himself led his men on to the enemy's deck. The ammunition of the Chesapeake, like that of all the other American frigates had been curiously made up of novel missiles such as long bars linked together to cut the shrouds of any antagonist; and with a view to this particular conflict, in which they expected the British sailors to board them, they had had recourse to a contrivance which we ourselves had practised, though in a somewhat different manner, in the time of Henry the Third, but which had probably never since been seen on board a ship. They had prepared a quantity of unslaked lime to cast in the eyes of their assailants; but they had worse luck with this device than we. This fell on shore on one occasion for a shot from the Shannon had struck the cask which contained it, and had scattered its contents over its owners. So that, when the Shannon's boarders reached their deck, the Americans found themselves deprived of one resource on which they had reckoned, and had nothing to rely upon but their own strength and courage. A brief but terrible struggle ensued. Broke himself was desperately wounded by a sword-cut on the head, and a still more dangerous blow from the stock of a musket. His clerk fell dead by his side; his purser, too, who, fired with the same enthusiasm that animated his shipmates, had volunteered to take the command of a party, was slain by a musket-shot. The less than fifteen minutes fifty of our men fell; but the loss of the Americans was far greater. The Chesapeake's maintop was filled with riflemen, but a gallant young midshipman of the name of W. Smith, with a small party, stormed their post and drove them down and then the Shannon's first lieutenant, Mr. Watt, hauled down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted the British union Jack in its place. It was the last act of the gallant officer; he had already been severely wounded, and now, while thus engaged, he fell shot through the head it is believed by a gun from his own ship, where the men who had been left behind were not aware that the conflict was over. Of the one hundred and fifty American crew, who had fled down the hold, still kept up a fire up the hatchways; till Capt. Broke, who, in spite of his wounds, still remained on deck directing the operations, ordered some of his men to fire down below, on which they surrendered, and the Chesapeake was our's in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the contest. Her loss had been very heavy, and fully attested the gallantry of the crew, and the pre-eminent skill of Capt. Broke's arrangements, both during and before the action. Seventy of her men were killed, her captain, her master, and two lieutenants, being included in the number; a hundred were wounded. The hulls of both ships were severely damaged; the Chesapeake, in spite of the superior thickness of her timbers, being in this respect almost the greater sufferer; but, so entirely had both crews agreed in keeping their fire low, that the rigging was almost untouched, and according to Capt. Broke's report, 'both ships came out of action in the most beautiful manner; their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute.'"

There is great temptation in these volumes to indulge in more copious quotation; but we have said enough, we hope, both of the book and subject, to induce readers to examine further for themselves. The theme is one that will stir many a heart, young and old, and Mr. Yonge has treated it in a manner which cannot fail to bring him honor, and ought not to fail to bring him profit.

GLADSTONE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(From the Reader.)

The Financial Statements of 1853, 1860-1863. By the Right Hon. W. E Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Murray.)

By the publication of these speeches Mr. Gladstone supplies us at once with the most lucid account and the best vindication of the financial policy which, notwithstanding an interregnum, has virtually guided the country since 1853. Those who had the good-fortune of being present when Mr. Gladstone annually disclosed to a crowded House of Commons his budget for the coming year will, perhaps, be surprised, on reading them anew, to find how little there is in the language or style of these statements of what can be termed oratorical display, and how much the mere details of facts and figures must have owed to the voice, the action, the tact, and the enthusiasm of a speaker who could keep the attention of the House for four or even five hours—a period equal to, we are afraid to say how many, average sermons. If we had to choose those of Mr. Gladstone's speeches which best present his highest qualities and genius as an orator and debater, we would rather have those which were spoken impromptu in the heat of debate, in answer to attacks, or themselves attacks—such as his speech on Italy of last session, which, in every oratorical sense, was never surpassed in the House of Commons. But we may safely say that such speeches would not have had a more lasting popularity than have so many of the most effective speeches of orators of our own as well as of past ages; indeed, we doubt if there are any speeches, except those of Demosthenes and Cicero of ancient times, and of Burke in modern times, which are read beyond the generation to which they were addressed, if even by them. Who now read the speeches of Pitt or Fox, of Sheridan, of Erskine, of Peel, Lyndhurst, or Brougham? Looking farther back, the only orator of whom we ever hear a regret that there is no record of his words is Bolingbroke.

The speeches now before us are rather statepapers on finance adapted for the easy comprehension of a practical audience, who have to be instructed as well as persuaded; and the art of the orator is mainly confined to arrangement of facts and figures, with here and there only a vigorous passage to enforce a particular doctrine or to bear him through an unpopular subject. There is a singular absence of anything like platitude or declamation, and apparent candour and clearness are more used to conceal a difficulty than temper or passion. The "Statements" begin with that of 1853, the first year of Lord Aberdeen's government—one of no ordinary difficulty to the financier, for Lord Derby's government had been defeated on Mr. Disraeli's budget, and the income-tax had already legally expired, leaving an alarming deficit in the estimates for the next year. Nothing daunted by the ill-success of his predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, with a boldness which has often drawn upon him invidious comparison with his great but cautious master, Sir Robert Peel, determined to carry out yet further that financial reform initiated by Peel in 1842 and 1845. There is, perhaps, nothing more worthy of note than his argument in this speech in favour of renewing the income-tax as a means of great customs' relief, at the same time expressing such disapproval of the tax as gave greater credit to his promise that it should again be only temporary, and deprecating any deliberation of the impairing of our efficiency for a great purpose.

The general views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the income-tax are these: that it is an engine of gigantic power for great national purposes, but at the same time that there are circumstances attending its operation which make it difficult, perhaps impossible, at any rate, for our opinion, undesirable, to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finance of the county. The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage, and the frauds to which it leads are an evil such as it is not possible to characterize in terms too strong.—P. 46.

Whatever you do in regard to the income-tax you must be bold, you must be intelligible, you must be decisive. You must not palter with it. If you do, I have striven at least to point out, as well as my feeble powers will permit, the almost desecration, I will say, of your high office—certainly the gross breach of duty to your country of which you will be guilty in thus putting to hazard the most potent and effective among all its material resources. I believe it to be of vital importance, whether you keep this tax or whether you part with it, that you either should keep it or should leave it in a state in which it will be fit for service on an emergency; and this it will be impossible to do if you break up the basis of your income-tax.—P. 47.

This last gives a fair example of the more earnest and persuasive passages in these speeches, and will lead us to form an estimate of the power which Mr Gladstone has exerted in order to force his financial measures on often reluctant friends and always hostile opponents. We miss the bulged speech of the succeeding year—the first year of the Crimean war—which was remarkable mainly for its vigorous denunciation of raising supplies for war by loans. Between this year and 1859 Mr. Gladstone was out of office, and it was not till the succeeding year that he was able to develope further the plans which had doubtless been conceived in 1833, and to carry out to their fullest extremes the doctrines of Free Trade and Customs' Reform. The interval had not been favourably employed for such an experiment. The Crimean war had largely added to the national debt, and to the permanent military expenses of the country; and though a relief, to the extent of two millions and a half, was experienced by the falling in of annuities, still the charges of the country were far greater than they had been in 1853—and the war tea-and-sugar duties, as well as the income tax, were by law to expire, leaving a deficit of £9,400,000. In the face of such a deficit, Mr. Gladstone proposed still further to lower the receipts of the customs and excise by taking off duties upon most of the articles still left in the customs' tariff, and by reducing those upon all others in conformity with the French commercial treaty—which must be considered a part of the budget—at the same time by repealing the paper-duty. The income-tax was again the engine used for their relief. The speech introducing these measures is decidedly the best worth reading of those before us, and financial style. Mr. Gladstone had at once in a model of what may be called the to defend his policy against attacks from the pure Protectionists, and from some ultra Free-Traders who objected to any commercial treaty principle.

Sometimes we are told that the treaty is an obsolete and antiquated idea; sometimes that it is a dangerous innovation. In the view of one class it is an abandonment of free trade; there are also men of another class holding opinions diametrically at variance with these, and they are gentlemen to whom we shall have much difficulty in dealing. These are they who find fault with it—and that I must say is by far the soundest objection, inasmuch as it is unquestionably founded on facts—because it is an abandonment of the principle of Protection. This treaty is an abandonment of the priciple of Protection, I am not aware of any exchanging engagement which it contains; it certainly contains no exclusive privilege; but it is an abandonment of the principle of Protection, and a means, I hope tolerably complete and efficacious, of sweeping from the statute-book the chief among such relics of that mischief system as still remain upon it—P. 188.

The budget of the three succeeding years may be considered as supplementary only to that of 1860, clearing away a few of the *debris* of the old system still left, carrying out the repeal of the paper-duties which had been objected to by a timid House of Lords; and much of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was expended in inveighing against the spirit of exposure of the speech of this year we find a powerful and lucid exposition of the effects upon our financial commercial position of these reforms and especially of the French treaty. It would have been easy for Mr. Gladstone to have heightened the effect of this by throwing ridicule upon the objectors of 1860, by comparing their prophecies with the actual results. But, with a reticence, which is no doubt the best policy in a statesman, he refrained from so doing, and has contented himself with a statement of facts and of the difficulties under which the experiment was made. It is sufficient for us to point out that, bold as this scheme proved to be by Mr. Gladstone appeared to be in 1860, and small as was the margin which he proposed to leave between income and expenditure, in order to carry out his plans, the result has shown not only the good policy, but the almost prophetic providence which conceived them. In the spring 1860 no one could have expected that three such bad years would have followed—years of deficient harvests, of unusual distress in Ireland, of politics uncasiness on the Continent, causing continued expenditure on armaments, and lastly, of the almost complete stoppage of our great cotton manufactures in the north. The experiment of 1860 has been subjected to trials which no one could have anticipated. That we should have been able to come through this concurrence of adverse events without any sensible loss to our revenue, or falling off of our imports and exports, is almost wholly due to the financial policy of 1860; and seldom indeed can a statesman have had so speedy and complete a vindication to his policy as that which has fallen to Mr. Gladstone.

LORD RUSSELL AS A DESPATCH WRITER.

(From the Spectator.)

Lord Russell tried his hand somewhat late in life on the conduct of our foreign affairs. He has made a few great blunders in policy, and one enormous blunder as diplomatic plenipotentiary at Vienna at the close of the Crimean war; but he has at least shown one great qualification for the post of Foreign Secretary, which bids fair to rescue his name from the literary oblivion into which his unsuccessful attempts as an author would certainly have plunged it. The *style* of his despatches is unique, indeed it is far superior to that of Lord Palmerston in the same position. In an original style without being in any sense a literary style, and contrasts very curiously, for example, with the bookish despatches of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. His very first performance in this way, which was, we think, the continuance under Lord Aberdeen's Government in 1853 of the secret correspondence with Russia begun by Lord Clarendon, gave promise of the peculiar success in this direction which he has since attained. In actual policy, no doubt many of our Foreign Ministers have shown as much sagacity, while some have shown more wariness. Lord Russell's despatch of October, 1860, approving Cavour's bold intervention in the affairs of the South, was couched in needlessly vague and general terms, and might reprehensibly set a principle of non-intervention on which England had then quite recently insisted so strongly. His policy in Poland has been weak and fussy. His policy in China has rather been an abdication of all policy. On the other hand, if his errors have been glaring, his successes, for example in his dealings with Prussia, Russia, and Denmark, recently as with France, have not been less conspicuous. But this, at least, we may say, that alike in his blunders and his best and most successful strokes of policy he has seldom failed to give a very striking and unique tone to his State papers, which impresses them on the memory long after the occasion on which they were composed has become matter of history. Even the curt little admission of failure with which he recently closed his unfortunate series of remonstrances concerning Poland, conveyed with perfect decorum an effect of frigid displeasure and haughty pride that almost redeemed, for the moment, to the English reader, the sense of humiliation.

The characteristic flavour of Lord Russell's despatches consists in the peculiar short crust of language which somehow manages to express both a brittle tone of mind by no means intellectually meagre to the purposes of a despatch, and a very distinct appreciation of the pith of his opponent's meaning, to which he opposes rather the cold bow of one occupied with matter of much *more* pith and moment than a direct refutation. The essence of his power as a despatch-writer was anticipated in that letter of his to the Dean of Hereford, in which he merely notified to the dignitary his high receipt of the expression of his "intention to violate the law." There is a reserve of force and a frigid *insouciance* about this mode of dealing with an adversary which leaves him nothing to say,—and an adversary who is left nothing to say is seldom in the very best mood even for "eloquence." No one but himself can administer a more unanswerable aristocratic snub than Lord Russell, which gives ground neither for remonstrance nor for controversy. The recent correspondence with M. Drouyn de Lhuys about the Congress is a perfect exercise of this power. The somewhat vague grandeur of the Imperial Minister is dashed off by Lord Russell's provoking notes of interrogation, and then dismissed with a brief intimation of inability "to discern the likelihood of beneficial consequences," which practically conveys a certain tone of sarcasm towards the whole project. And yet there is nothing in the correspondence that could fairly be called irony, though the mode of dealing with the Emperor's scheme is at first Socratic, and invites M. Drouyn de Lhuys to walk straight into about three or four distinct pitfalls, in order better to teach Lord Russell's slow mind what he may really hope from this grand possibility. Lord Russell is perfectly docile; but was ever a docile pupil, in his lessons in diplomacy, in greater embarrassment to his master? "Some of the modifications which have taken place have received the sanction of all the great Powers, and now form part of the public law of Europe. Is it proposed to give those changes a more general and solemn sanction? Is such a work necessary? Will it contribute to the peace of Europe? Other portions of the Treaty of Vienna have been disregarded or set aside, and the changes thus made *de facto* have not been recognized *de jure* by all the Powers of Europe. Is it proposed to obtain from Powers which have not hitherto joined in that recognition a sanction to those changes? Lastly come those parts of the Treaty of Vienna which are menaced, and upon those portions the most important questions of all arise. What is the nature of the proposals to be made on this subject by the Emperor Napoleon? In what direction would they tend? And, above all, are they, if agreed to by a majority of the Powers, to be enforced by arms? When the Sovereigns or Ministers of Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain met at Verona in 1823, upon the affairs of Spain, the first four of those Powers carried into effect their resolutions by means of armed forces, in spite of the protest of Great Britain. Is this example to be followed at the present Congress, in case of disagreement?"

And when M. Drouyn de Lhuys attempted a diversion from this unpleasant little catechism by means of a catechetical counter-irritant, in which he asked Lord Russell whether a long list of European dangers were to be left to ferment into great wars without any attempt to remove them, Lord Russell replied by repeating all the questions after him like a good child, admitting their urgency and difficulty, but simply begging permission to add one or two more,—for example, "Is a general Congress of European States likely to furnish a peaceful solution to the various matters in dispute?" and with regard to Schleswig-Holstein if one treaty made ten years ago between six European Powers closely interested in the matter seems ineffectual, will "the addition of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey, to the deliberation improve the prospect of a satisfactory solution?"

Now, the force of this style consists in its combining at once the power of being "nasty" to opponents, with the perfect courtesy and even statesman-like frankness that leaves no possible loophole for offence. M. Drouyn de Lhuys must feel far more jarred and discouraged than he would have done by the smooth exposition of Lord Clarendon's objections to a Congress, or by the rambling fretfulness of Lord Malmesbury, or by the lucid refutation which Lord Palmerston would have sent to a government as strong as France, or by the somewhat jaunty scorn with which the same Minister would have talked down a similar proposal from a weak Government. Lord Russell's style is more effective for its purpose than any of these. He snuffs his opponent out in the effort to see whether his light might not be made to burn brighter. He trims the proposition to get it into practical shape, and finds himself absolutely compelled to put it all away. And there is no regret about his manner of making the client's renunciation to swerve from the right path to wrong. It is on the contrary, nerved and strengthened to virtue. No ingenious reader can pretend that any effect akin to this is produced by the perusal of a criminal or sensation novel.

An old historian, describing the career of a nation now extinct, observes quaintly that it was invigorated by cold, and enervated by warm baths. He meant to utter an important truth, which is language, however, scarcely embodies, he meant to say that, in the vigorous period of a nation's progress, it loves what strengthens it, and that afterwards, when it has become effeminacy. It is the same with literature; books do not create the virtue or the vice by which society is braced or relaxed at different periods of its progress; they are merely an indication of the principles by which internally the mass of the population are actuated in different stages of civilization. The criminal novelist provides the mental fare which the taste of his times can alone digest. He does not create the appetite for the highly-flavoured viands to which his art gives birth, he only accommodates his cookery to the palate of his guests. In doing this, he knows it is needless to attempt the circumscription of his sallies within the limits of probability or even of possibility. No matter what nature determines, provided the criminal novelist decides otherwise. He has taken accurately the dimensions of his readers, who, as experience has taught him, seek for nothing beyond the stirring of their blood, by incessantly awakening their curiosity, by suggesting certain associations, by inflaming the fancy, by stimulating prohibited desires, by steeping the imagination in the temporary Lethe of voluptuousness.

So far as sensation novels exert any influence, their effect upon society is injurious. They supply the principal amusement of large classes of women, who are thus disgusted with their duties, inclined to think meanly of honourable wedlock, and to expect in real life the excitement for which they have been taught to crave. In saying this we are aware that little can be done by criticism to arrest the evil. The subject has many phases, each of which deserves attention, and should be held up to view until the mischief exhibits signs of abatement.

A WIDOW AND HER DOCTORS.

(From the London Review.)

It is not in a spirit of aversion to widows taken as a class that we advise their medical attendants to beware of them. Dangerous all mankind knows them to be while they are young and handsome; and, perhaps, not less so when they are just a little *passees*, and are fain to supply the inroads of time with the fascinations of art. But it is not against widows as a matrimonial class that we warn our readers; though, if women prefer single blessedness, it would be well to beware of these. The widow we have at present in our mind's eye is the lone widow; the widow who believes that she is a solitary unit in the midst of an unfeeling world; who thinks that treachery lurks in the fire-side, and malice outside her hall-door; who regards herself as a benefactor and the victim of ingratitude; who conceives that her little pittance is the object of universal desire, and that, for its sake, every man's hand is against her, and his ingenuity plotting to cheat her out of it. But, above all, if she has undeveloped gout in her system, let medical men especially beware of her. Gout is a hard thing in any form to bear; but working languidly in the body, strong enough to produce discomfort, but not so vigorous as to light up its maddening fires in the big toe, it would appear to determine its victim to the most perilous propositions. Now this victim is the widow. She "takes waters" in all their forms; to hallucinations, delusions—even to what that elegant writer, Miss Braddon, with feminine grace calls *del. trem.*—and finally, to actions at law. "Sing, heavenly muse," the sorrows of Widow Symm; and while you are about it, drop a tear in charity over the fate of her medical attendants, Dr. Fraser and Mr. Andrews. The story of their respective sufferings would make a sublime Camden-town epic, and we recommend some of the local poets to take it up. Meantime as it has not been given to us "to build the lofty rhyme," we will endeavour to rehearse it in humble prose.

In the classic suburb above named, there lived in the year 1861 a lady named Symm, the widow of a London merchant, who had under her protection an imbecile brother and a companion, called Mrs. Hill. In the month of October in that year she was sorely distressed by a painful swelling in her knee, which she attributed to rheumatism; and on the 19th of December her sufferings were aggravated by a shock, "as if the blood had ascended from the lower part of the system to the upper accompanied with suffocation and a difficulty in breathing, together with a blackening of the eye and a weeping." This is her own description of the symptoms which induced her to call in first Mr. Andrews and afterwards Dr. Fraser. Mr. Andrews "did not say much" to her; but he "looked" at her and then called Mrs. Hill from the room and talked in conversation with her. Two or three days after this she sent for Dr. Fraser and told him she was very ill, and that she was afraid the disease had gone from the knee to the stomach; asked him if it was rheumatics, and "if people ever get over it." This gentleman appears to have been even more laconic than Mr. Andrews; he replied, "Sometimes;" and, leaving the room, he, too, had a conversation with Mrs. Hill. About half an hour afterwards a Mrs. Brown came,—Mrs. Symm had asked Dr. Fraser if he could recommend her a nurse;—said she had been sent by the doctors, and then and there began to pull the widow about and desire her either to sit down or lie down. Shortly afterwards both the doctors arrived, and Mrs. Symm told them to send the woman away. Mrs. Brown looked to the doctors, but as they said nothing she demanded 8s. for a week's work and then went away. Presently the doctors followed her, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards in came a tall dark woman, called Slack, and took up her quarters in the widow's house without saying by whom she had been sent. This seems to have had rather a soporific than an alarming effect upon her mind, for she fell asleep. But from this deception, she no sooner awoke than, lo and behold! in addition to the "tall dark woman, called Slack," there was also in her parlour "a dark man, named Shear." And now began that course of barbarous ill-usage for which Mrs. Symm sought compensation at the hands of a jury of her countrymen. She asked the man what he did there, but "he made no reply." She got up for the purpose of going to the hall-door but Slack and Shear pulled her back and pushed her into a chair. She asked Slack to get her some wine, but the woman replied, "I never do anything." She asked her to find the corkscrew; she begged both woman and man to get her a little wine, but neither of them spoke or moved. Stung by this mysterious neglect, the widow got up to look for the corkscrew herself, and not finding it, she took a bottle of sherry, went to the fire-place, and knocking off the "nozzle," poured out a glass of wine and was about to drink it when the man snatched away the glass and took away the bottle. The next morning the man and woman finding her going along the passage dragged her back into the parlour; and at night, when she felt unable to lie down in her bed from a sense of suffocation, they repeatedly forced her down, standing one on each side of the bed, and threatened her with a straight-jacket. She sent her brother for the police; but they, too, were in conspiracy against her, and refused to afford her any aid. Oddly enough, while all this was going on, she made a will, which the man and woman witnessed, leaving all her property to the ungrateful Mrs. Hill. But this renunciation of her worldly goods, at a time when she says she expected every moment to die, brought her no respite from persecution. Mr. Andrews dosed her with "horrid stuff;" the woman caught her up, threw her on the bed covered her over with clothes, and knocked the skin off her knuckles. Mr. Andrews and Dr. Fraser came into the house at three in the morning, and together with her other enemies began to speculate upon the time when she was likely to die. When she said she would take no more medicine, the woman laughed and said, Oh we have means and ways of making people take it." They refused her wine, even water. She implored Mr. Andrews to send the man and woman away, but he turned a deaf ear to her entreaties. For three days she had nothing to eat; and from the time her keepers were put over her till the end of December, when they went away, her life was as wretched as that of a lone widow could be, all through the abominable misconduct of her medical attendants.

This is her own account of the matter. our readers can hardly have perused it without suspecting that the undeveloped gout and an undue use of stimulants had something to do with it; and from a cloud of witnesses it will be found that such was the fact. There seems to be doubt that up to the time when she had occasion to ask for a nurse, Mrs. Symm had been a temperate and abstemious woman. But somewhere about that time the landlord and barmaid of the Bedford Tavern began to interchange remarks upon the frequency with which her imbecile brother came for the bottles of sherry, of which his sister partook at the rate of a bottle per diem. She went on at this rate for a week before the 23rd of December, and when on that day Mr. Andrews was called in, he found her in her night-dress, with a velvet cape over her shoulders, walking about the parlour, complaining of thirst and fever, talking in a rambling way, and saying she had taken "a little sherry." Mr. Andrews concluded that the sherry was the bottom of the illness, and warned her that if she did not leave off drinking he could do her no good, and that delirium tremens would be the end of it. In spite of this caution she continued vigorously to ply the bottle, and when Dr. Fraser was called in on Christmas-day, he found her dressed as Mr. Andrews had seen her, crying and whining after the manner of persons whose nerves are unstrung by drink, and complaining that there was no one to take care of her. She had not been to bed for several nights; and when, on the following morning, he was again called to her, he found her verging on the first stage of the dreaded delirium. At his next visit she fell down on her knees before him and repeated several times, "Oh, Dr. Fraser, give me a glass of brandy; I will give you £100 for a glass of brandy." At ano her visit she told him she wanted to cut her throat. At another he found her struggling with the nurse as if she was pulling her hair or nose off. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Andrews agreed that drink was the cause of her illness. At her request they called in Dr. Barnes, and he was of the same opinion. All this but faintly indicates the condition of the patient with whom they had to deal; but the confirmatory evidence is of a nature so disgusting that we cannot allude to it. It seems quite certain that neither of the medical attendants put the man or the woman into the house. But that some one should be there to protect Mrs. Hill and the patient herself was absolutely necessary. Mrs. Hill was so overpowered that she had several times to call in the police either to lift the widow up when she had fallen on the ground, or to help to pacify her. Three constables testify to her deplorable condition and to her urgent demands for drink.

It is a curious fact in connection with this case that a woman whose habits were abstemious up to this time, and who, since the occurrence of the circumstances we have detailed, has been free from the vice of intemperance, should suddenly conceive a passion for drink, and indulge it for three weeks to such an extent that at one time she exhibited all the symptoms of incipient delirium. It is against a matter for wonderful that she should have found a legal adviser to bring an action so utterly groundless as that which, after occupying the Courtfive days, has resulted in a verdict for the defendants, given by the jury without a moment's hesitation. But what chiefly interests us is the fact that two gentlemen, who, throughout the difficult and disgusting case in question, have treated her skilfully and humanely, should have received so very bad a return for their trouble. Dr. Fraser visited her ten times, for which he received the munificent reward of two guineas! Mr. Andrews, for his incessant attendance upon her, received £1. 17s. 6d. Mrs. Symm will, of course, have to pay their costs—if she can. But when their attorneys have received every farthing from her which the law allows, they will still be considerably out of pocket. We hope that their brethren will not suffer this. In vindicating themselve they have protected the interests of their profession under circumstances from which no medical man can be exempt, and they ought not to be left to suffer the loss of a single shilling.

ON THE STAGE.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

Things dramatic and things theatrical are often confounded together in the minds of English people, who being for the most part neither the one nor the other, speak and write of them as if they were identical, instead of, as they are, of so dissimilar that they are nearly opposite.

That which is dramatic in human nature is the passionate emotional humorous element, the simplest portion of our composition, after our mere instincts, to which it is closely allied, and this has no relation whatever, beyond its momentary excitement and gratification, to that which imitates it, and is its theatrical reproduction; the dramatic is the *real* of which the theatrical is the *false*.

Both nations and individuals in whom the dramatic temperament strongly preponderates are rather remarkable for a certain vivid simplicity of nature, which produces sincerity and vehemence of emotion and expression, but is entirely without the *consciousness* which is never absent from the theatrical element.

Children are always dramatic, but only theatrical when they become conscious that they are objects of admiring attention; in which case the assuming and dissembling capacity of *acting* develops itself comically and sadly enough in them.

The Italians, nationally and individually, are dramatic; the French, on the contrary, theatrical; we English of the present day are neither the one nor the other, though our possession of the noblest dramatic literature in the world proves how deeply at one time our national character was imbued with elements which are now so insane as almost to be of doubtful existence; while, on the other hand our American progeny are, as a nation, devoid of the dramatic element, and have a considerable infusion of that which is theatrical, delighting, like the Athenians of old, in processions, shows, speeches, oratory, demonstrations, celebrations, and declamations, and such displays of public and private sentiment as would be repugnant to English taste and feeling; to which theatrical tendency, and the morbid love of excitement which is akin to it, I attribute the fact that Americans, both nationally and individually, are capable of a certain sympathy with the French character, in which we are wanting.

The combination of the power of representing passion and emotion with that of imagining or conceiving it, that is, of the theatrical talent with the dramatic temperament, is essential to make a good actor; their combination in the highest possible degree alone makes a great one.

There is a specific comprehension of effect and the means of producing it which, in some persons, is a distinct capacity, and this forms what actors call the study of their profession; and in this, which is the alloy necessary to make theatrical that which is only dramatic, lies the heart of their mystery and the snare of their craft in more ways than one: and this, the actor's *business*, goes sometimes absolutely against the dramatic temperament, which is nevertheless essential to it.

Every day lessens the frequency of this specific combination among ourselves, for the dramatic temperament, always exceptional in England, is becoming daily more so under the various adverse influences of a state of civilization and society which fosters a genuine dislike to exhibitions of emotion, and a cynical disbelief in the reality of it, both necessarily repressing, first, its expression, and next, its existence. On the other hand, greater intellectual cultivation and a purer and more elevated taste are unfavourable to the existence of the true theatrical spirit; and English actors of the present day are of the public, by being "nothing if not critical," and are the victims of their craft, having literally ceased to know "what belongs to a frippery." They have lost for the most part alike the dramatic emotional temperament and the scenic science of mere effect, and our stage is and must be supplied, if supplied at all, by persons less sophisticated and less civilized. The plays brought out and revived at our theatres of late years bear doleful witness to this. We have in them archæology, ethnology, history, geography, botany, (even to the curiosity of ascertaining the Danish wild-flowers that Ophelia might twist with her mad straws), and upholstery; everything, in short, but acting, which it seems we cannot have.

When Mrs. Siddons, in her spectacles and mob-cap, read *Macbeth* or *King John*, it was one of the grandest dramatic achievements that could be imagined, with the least possible admixture of the theatrical element; the representation of the *Duke's Motto*, with all its resources of scenic effect, is a striking and interesting theatrical entertainment, with hardly an admixture of that which is truly dramatic.

Garrick was, I suppose the most perfect actor that our stage has ever produced, equalling in traged

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 26.

Hebdew, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Khandalla.
Mayne, Lieutenant R. G., 1st Bombay Cavalry, to join, from Kulladghee.
Macnaghten, Lieutenant W. H., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Hingolee.
Creagh, Captain W., Staff Corps, to join, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—January 26.

Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Medical Department P. W., Staff, to rejoin, to Guzerat.
Pennefather, Lieutenant R. P., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 25th January 1864.

The Invalids and time-expired men, &c. of Her Majesty's British Regiments with their families attached to the General Depot and Colaba Sanitarium embarked on the 21st instant for England in the ship *Queen of the North*.

The following Officers were appointed to do duty with the above party:—

44th Foot.—Captain Bt. Major Robinson.
6th Dragoons.—Lieutenant B. J. Daveney.
1st Foot.—Captain J. W. Hassell, and Lieutenant D. C. Brock.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native languages as follows:—

Persian.

Captain Brevet Major T. E. Gordon, 95th Foot, Brigade Major, Poona.

Hindoostanee—Interpreter's Test.

Lieutenant S. B. Miles, 7th Regiment N. I.
Ensign F. T. Goad, 72nd Highlanders.

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieutenant H. B. Edward, Cadre 2nd European Regiment L. I. attached to 4th Regiment N. I.
Captain C. P. Roberts, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Captain C. H. H. Forbes, 14th Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
26	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Benares (s)	Beasley	Galle.
	Colonel Burney	David	Rangoon.
	Lota	Barner	Liverpool.

The Ship *Assaye*, G. Hughes, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Ship *Euxine*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China.... }
To Clyde.... } No offers.
To Hull .... }
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 25th January 1864.

London.

Walmer Castle—600 bags sursceseed, 900 cwt., Luckmedass and Goculdass; 1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Ragowjee Chuturbhoy.

Malcera—2 cases blackwood carved, skins, &c., Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

Liverpool.

Queen of Beauty—224 bales cotton, 777 cwt., Bachirdass Ambiedass; 225 bales cotton, 737½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Ludha Tobun; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nuthoobhoy Doolubram; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Cursondass; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Slieve Donard—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Cursondass Nensy; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 70 bales cotton, 255 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Elizabeth Fry—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Jeatha Vullubjee; 161 bundles coiryarn, 30 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy.

Mercia—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Pegasus—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Morar; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Vurndhmon Poonsy and Co.

Radaagore—500 bundles sursceseed, 250 cwt., Tarachund Chellaram.

Golden Empire—50 bales cotton 177 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Africa—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Soma Tezsy.

City of Delhi—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Golden Dream—75 bales hemp, 262½ cwt.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Jadewjee Mooljee.

Sardinia—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt. Morarjee Rowjee.

Latona—loose coiryarn, 16 cwt. Ramjee Girdhur.

Mogul—60 bags surceed, 90 cwt., Woomba Coresy.

Trenton—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Preston—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Husraz Curumsy; 663 bundles sursceseed, 331½ cwt. Jairam Visram.

Kildare—500 bundles gall, 250 cwt., Monudbhoy Royse.

Eagle—200 bags sursceseed, 300 cwt., Woombia Coresy; 500 bags sursceseed, 750 cwt. Soma Tezsy.

Havre.

Cid—302 bales cotton, 105 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Alaya—102 bales cotton. 357 cwt., Sumjee Masook; 1½ bales cotton, 5¼ cwt., Khimjee Jadew; I bale cotton, 5¼ cwt. Premanund Cupoorchund.

New York.

[illegible]—2400 bags linseed, 3600 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 1000 bags linseed, 1500 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

[illegible]—1000 bags linseed, 1500 cwt., Lee and Brown.

Falmouth.

Charlotte—[illegible] bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

Honghong.

[illegible]—1 box silk handkerchieves, Pestonjee [illegible]; 2 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs., Futtaychund [illegible]; 23 chests Malwa opium, 140, lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 1½ chests Malwa opium 140 lbs. Khatesydass Jokeeram; 1 chest Malwa opium 140 lbs., Jugunath Jaytroop; 1 box Calenders, Commercial Bank.

Shanghae.

Steameer *Orissa*—14½ chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Jayseeram Keesouram; 5 chests Malwa opium 140 lbs Govindram Jaygopall; 30 chests Malwa opium, 139 lbs., B. and A. Hormusjee; 2 chests Malva opium, 140 lbs. Govindeam Hurdutroy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1498 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre—E. Latham & Co. July 2
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Oct. 18
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Yourg & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
614 Loenidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.—W. & A. Graham & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 4
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1100 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
980 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Saltana, Williams.—Lyon Brothers. & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1741 Tweed, Surat. Sept. 4
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

From London via Zanzibar.

169 Enfield, Reid.

From London via Persian Gulf.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

From Liverpool.

811 Anna Dorothy, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
252 Admiral Smith.
824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
209 Alnagar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 10
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin—Macgee & Co. Nov. 18
1242 Aromedel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance. Nov. 28
936 Bella Maria.
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate.
1150 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 29
1547 Black Eagle, Basset. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes Nov. 25
1433 British Empire, Jones.
1382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
053 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy.
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
081 Clifton Belle, Bustin.
303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.
156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
1197 Hannibal, Richardson.
1172 Illustrious, Watson. Nov. 28
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 18
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy. Oct. 6
1363 King of Italy, Browne.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1249 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
648 Moreno, Whiting—Nasmyth & Co.
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1091 Narah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
1091 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1323 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
611 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodee.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 13
1161 Simoom, Murphy. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
601 Sparkler.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
776 Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 17
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 5
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 16
599 Wabeno, McMillan.
1015 WilliamCarvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 12
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 10

From Liverpool via Aden.

1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem. Sept. 5
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

From Cardiff.

810 Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 1
973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

From Bristol via Aden.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sunderland.

1057 Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

From Sunderland via Aden.

1047 Beaumonde.

From Newcastle via Beypore.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

From Newcastle via Aden.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

From the Clyde

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
City of Benares.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
999 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co. Oct. 5
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 25
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

From Boston.

991 Peracles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

From Newport.

602 Samoset.

From Bankok.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover.
181 Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
386 Nerbudda.

From Australia.

784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1260 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1557 Hotspur.

From New Zealand.

1410 Greyhound, Jackson.
999 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Ce. Dec. 21

From Shanghai.

643 Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

From China.

800 Aden (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.
387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
2200 China (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.
410 Canada.
532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
Gloucester, Heath—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
460 Marion.
387 Minerva.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.
431 Sunlee. Dec. 18

From Galle.

630 Bailly de Suffren. Jan. 16
367 Falucka Sadan. Jan. 8
303 Gil Blas. Jan. 16
433 Henry Miller, Hall. Jan. 8
768 Orso, Lawrence & Co. Dec. 30
871 Queen of England, Cates.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock. Jan. 17
St. Jean Noe Jan. 9
Souvenir. Jan. 19
Tropique. Jan. 9
Tontine.
848 Vimiera, Green.

From Calcutta.

676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
320 Emu. Dec. 12
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1250 Labrador, Quinna—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
573 Mary Crocker. Dec. 30
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.
819 Oomar Pasha. Jan. 2
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1166 Startled Fawn. Dec. 29
363 Teazer.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.
738 Akbar, Pizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.
336 F. Bazil, Laws. Aug. 1
467 Fanny, Chase. Nov. 24
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws. Aug. 1
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.
Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
Telegraph, Jones.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—January 20, French Ship *Guinde*, P. Barbeyram, from Bordeaux 31st August, and Pondicherry 18th January.

Departure.—January 19, H. M. Steamer *Pearl*, H. H. Varian, to Negapatam.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	142 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	......	6¼ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	54 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	79 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		52 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,700 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	} Rs. 34,500.
Do. B. ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,200 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Par.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 30 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Rs. 25 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 200 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............ 96½
,, Loan 1835-36.......... }
,, Loan 1842-43.......... } 92
,, Loan 1854-55.......... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan............ 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100pic.
Bar Silver	,,	105½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (26th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	585 to 590
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	600 to 605
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	600 to 605
New Oomravuttee	,,	645 to 647
Old Compta, (ready.)	,,	590 to 595
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	660 to 665
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	635 to 640
Old Veeravul	,,	540 to 545
New Khandeish	,,	625 to 630
Old Poratchee	,,	550 to 555
New Accote	,,	655 to 660
Old Mangalore	,,	555 to 560

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 11 to 5 12
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... ,, 32 to 33
,, 37 to 38
Niger ... ,, 27 to 28

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do..........2s. 0¾d. ,,
On Demand..........1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-60 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do...... ,, 2-54 ,, ,,
On Demand.......... ,, 2-49 ,, ,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when notless than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsesy, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq, *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool..................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
Scotland.................. The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.................. The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland.............} On demand.. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On Ireland..............}
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.	
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman. | Byramjee Hormusjee, Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 1½d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 1 d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s.
,, On Demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0⅝d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...} 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..} 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)........... at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand............}
Do. Scotland ,, ...} 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ...}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand..........:.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight...........3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 0⅞d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.............. ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th Jaunary 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

Capital.—One Million Sterling, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

Indian Establishments.

Neale Porter, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

Kurrachee......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
Bombay..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 ,, ... at 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
3 ,, ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 ,, ... at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
1 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand .... at 2s. 0d. ,,

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to
3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 15th January 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. *Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 11*—Capital, £2,500,000.

Directors.

Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trower and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths Tate Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
Frederick William Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrison, Esq., (Harrison and Cresfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemen Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas and Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson and Co.)
John Humphrey, Jun. Esq., (Hay's Wharf.)
Moss Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers and Co.)
Andrew Lusk, Esq., (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill and Sims.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq., (J. R. Thomson and Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones and Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price and Boustead.)
Geo. Thos. Brooking, Esq., I. A. St. Helen's Place.
John G. Homere, Esq., (Gresham House.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood and Co.)
James P. Woodhouse, Esq., (J. and C. Woodhouse.
Manager of Fire Department.—Henry Thomson.
Actuary.—W. P. Pattison.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favorable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Bombay 1st January 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, MP.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Grockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Caution.

LEA and PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable, Hare, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Ox Tail, Salmon, Hotch Potch	Giblit, Poachers, Venison, Oysters, Soup and Bouilli, Peas and Gravy, Vermicelli, Mutton Broth — At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Kidney, Veal, Chicken	Gravie, Partridge — At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." —*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants. Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox.*

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

Terms—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—Mr. J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla, announces th arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

Mr. J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, CHINA JARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of Japanese Curiosities, such as large and small Cabinets, Chinese Jars, Soup Dishes, Cups and Saucers with Covers and Stands, Umbrellas, and a variety of other Sundry Articles, on view from Friday the 15th instant.

75 Feather Fans.
3 Sets of China Tea Trays, 6 in a Set.
75 China Cheroot Boxes.
5 Silver Card Cases.
5 Do. Open Worked Bangles.
Silver Hunting Geneva Watches.
Silver Gilt do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE BUNGALOW IN UPPER COLABA (FACING THE OBSERVATORY.)

On SATURDAY next, the 30th January, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell the Furniture, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence; the same consists of the useful articles of a well furnished House, such as cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Sets, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood furniture, consisting of Circular, Dining, Pier and Card Tables, Easy, Predieu and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, a Grand Square Pianoforte by Broadwood on glass insulators, an Harmonium, a valuable library of bound Music, also a large assortment of popular Music of every description, a very superior solid Silver flute (Council Medal Patent) by Rudall, a Panorma Guitar in Case, almost new. The Library of Books contains some of the newest publications of the day, and which will be found in good order; Photographic Pictures, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 28th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by "Holman and Co.," of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd ultimo, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Black Union Cloth, and a variety of other goods.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on a day's previous application to the undersigned.

A perfectly new Palanquin-shaped Shigram, with a pair of fast going dapple grey ponies and harness complete.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.

A quantity of English Salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannels, &c. of various patterns and excellent qualities, at very moderate prices; also, a few cases of Black Union Cloth of good quality.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th January 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A PATENT STEAM BAKERY AND FLOUR MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the Steam Bakery with all its Machinery, &c., situated on the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre.

The Machinery, of first class manufacture, consists of a Steam Engine of 10 horse power, nominal, complete—is fitted with patent Pan and Rolling Machines, and Flour Dressing Machine with revolving brushes, whereby it can produce both flour, bread and biscuits, and is capable of making one candy of flour per hour, and two tons of biscuits and a thousand loaves of bread per day.

The whole is in good and complete working order, and ready for immediate use.

The Building has an upper story which forms a dwelling for the Superintendent of the Bakery, and there are sufficient out-houses for Servants, Stables, &c. The premises are leased on very favorable terms, and the lease will not expire for nine years more.

N. B.—The present Owner and Manager relinquishes this profitable avocation through sickness alone. If desired by the purchaser one half only of the purchase money will be received down, and the other half remain at nine per cent. interest per annum, secured by the Mortgage of the Property say for three or four years.

The undersigned will be happy to afford every assistance to intending purchasers.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 5 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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